PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.,
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

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TOWN EDITION.

Milkmaid BRAND
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
Milk

No. 53,865.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, AUGUST 9, 1906. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
Saturday, 2 P. M. 1906.				
11th Aug.	PENINSULAR.....	5294	MOOLTAN ..	10000
18th „	PERSIA	7951	.....	...
25th „	ORIENTAL	5284	MARMORA ..	10509
1st Sept.	MOLDAVIA	9900	.....	...
8th „	PENINSULAR....	5294	VICTORIA....	6522
12th „ *	CALEDONIA	7558	(EXTRA)	
15th „	EGYPT	7912	.....	....
22nd „	ORIENTAL.....	5284	MACEDONIA.	10512
29th „	ARCADIA.....	6803	.....	....
6th Oct.	PENINSULAR ..	5294	CHINA.....	7912
13th „	ARABIA	7933	.....	....
20th „	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
27th „	PERSIA	7951	.....	....
3rd Nov.	PENINSULAR....	5294	MONGOLIA	9605
10th „	MARMORA.....	10509	.....	....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth, and London.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipto a connecting steamer at Port Said.
* This Steamer will call at Malta and London only.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 3 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms, but the Steamers leaving Bombay about the 20th August and 17th September will not convey Passengers from Bombay.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports *en route*.

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
BOMBAY, *21st July* 1906.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
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COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,
FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
AUSTRALIEN.....	6,635	Verron.....	9th Aug. 1906.
VILLE de la CIOTAT..	6,630	Behnfat.....	6th Sep. „
YARRA.....	4,248	Sellier.....	4th Oct. „
DUMBEA.....	5,916	Boyer.....	1st Nov. „

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
DUMBEA	5,916	Boyer.....	18th Aug.1906,
SYDNEY.....	4,118	Combe	15th. Sep. „

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.
Available for 24 months.
Class Rs. 735, 2nd class Rs. 585, 3rd class Rs. 295.
For further Particulars apply to
P. DE BURE,
Agent.
57 *Esplanade Road*, BOMBAY.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL,
The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Captain.	Tonnage.	Date.
CIRCASSIA. . .	A. Haig. . . .	6716 . .	17th August
BRITANNIA . .	H. G. Garrick.	5069 . .	28th „
SCINDIA. . . .	Shafto Abrey. .	5106 . .	22nd Sept.
MASSILIA . . .	J. Thomson . .	5091 . .	3rd October.
OLYMPIA . . .	C.F. Osborne R.N.R.	5124 . .	23rd October.

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Note.—Return tickets by Steamers marked * are Rs. 50 less than the above say Rs. 850 and Rs. 900 respectively.
All Return Tickets are available for 2 years.
Concession granted to Families. Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.
Each Steamer carries, a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.
The Advertised Rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer between Karachi and Bombay.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over-staying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave. For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess or for any other information regarding passage etc., apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

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BUYING AGENTS, PRODUCE AGENTS.
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CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.
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GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.
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66 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

S. S. "LHASA" 2,171 tons, on Friday, 10th Aug. from the Victoria Dock No. 14 Shed, at 8 a. m., or later from the Stream on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "WAROONGA," 2,513 tons, on MONDAY, 13th August, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 16th Aug. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, and Koweit also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AFRICA AND ADEN.

S. S. "PUTIALA," 2,998 tons, on or about 14th Aug. calling at Seychelles, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu, and Aden.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LALPOORA," 3260 tons, on or about 17th Aug.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Agents, BOMBAY.
8th August, 1906.

KING KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.
Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries, and Family Parties obtained.
Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.
Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.
Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers Brindisi and Marseilles.
Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.
Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

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UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE *via* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR.....	F. Mosca.....	4,119.....	1st Oct. 1906.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150

Take passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
† CHINA	G. Daminonvich	6000	30th Aug. 1906
† AUSTRIA	A. Bilaffer	7000	5th Oct. „
† SILESIA	Ldc Stabile	5158	5th Nov. „
† PERSIA	P. Craglietto	5894	5th Dec. „

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.
1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued *via* Trieste, the St. Gothard's and other Routes.
INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.
RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co are issued at reduced Fares.
Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about six hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN *via* COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons	To sail or on about
PERSIA	P. Craglietto	5,894	26th Aug. 1906.

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SASSOON HOUSE, 52, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
BOMBAY MARU. . .	4625	S. Ishikawa. .	...	17th Aug
TOTOMI MARU . .	3412	Lapraik. .	21st Aug.	1st Sept
RIOJUN MARU . .	4800	Lapraik. .	4th Sept.	15th Sept
KAGOSHIMA MARU	4405	F. Fyne. .	18th Sept	29th Sept
CEYLON MARU. . .	5068	K. Kori. .	2nd Oct.	16th Oct
COLOMBO MARU. .	4703	J. Nagao .	16th Oct.	27th Oct
BOMBAY MARU . .	4626	S. Ishikawa .	30th Oct	10th Nov

For Freight apply to
T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager
Navsari Buildings, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival, No Survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed.

MILITARY MEN will find no cheaper or better medium than the "SOLDIER'S EXPRESS" for sending Boxes Home. Particulars from
COUTTS & CO.,
Army Shipping Agents,
Bombay and Karachi.

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NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co. ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH: 64, Prince's Street.
LONDON: 61, Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds Exceed £17,837,000
Total Revenue for 1905 Exceeded £ 3,774,000

The sum of £830,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.
POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.
NEW PROSPECTUS JUST OUT.
GREAT REDUCTIONS
under all SYSTEMS.
For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

THE CHINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: SHANGHAI.

A LEVEL PREMIUM, OLD LINE, BRITISH COMPANY.

Insurance in Force. . . .	Rs. 3,68,02,378
Assets	„ 52,80,239
Reserve	„ 44,95,298
Business written last year . .	„ 1,48,89,396
Yearly income.	„ 28,83,602

DHUNJIBHOY B. PETIT & CO.,
CHIEF AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
7-11, Elphinstone Circle.

J. M. MUSSEN
MANAGER FOR INDIA.

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EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1905

ISSUED FOR.....	£2,535,408
ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£11,300,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE	£28,000,165

ASK FOR THE 1905 PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from
F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.
BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

Trust Fund Amounting to over Rs. 2,35,00,000.
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
and lodged with the
OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

TOTAL ASSURANCES in force nearly
RS. 10,00,00,000.

ANNUAL INCOME NEARLY
RS. 50,00,000.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to
H. G. W. MEIKLE, F. F. A.,
Acting Manager, BOMBAY.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

ASSETS.....	Rs. 13 Crores.
ANNUAL INCOME.....	Rs. 2 Crores.

ESTABLISHED—1848,
NOVEL and ATTRACTIVE forms of ASSURANCE APPEALING SPECIALLY
to those who desire to combine
INVESTMENT WITH OLD AGE PENSION.
TABLE—I. T. D. H.
EXAMPLE:—
Rs. 442-8-0 Annual Premium secures to a person aged 25.
(1) In case of Death before age 60—
IMMEDIATE PAYMENT of ... Rs. 10,000
(2) In case of Survival to age 60—
(a) CASH PAYMENT of... ... Rs. 10,000
(b) LIFT ANNUITY of... ... Rs. 600.
(c) PARTICIPATION IN 35 YEARS CAPITALISED PROFITS.

Prospective benefits in case of Survival (in above example) equivalent to an Investment of Annual Premiums in CONSOLS, whilst the security of Rs. 10,000 Assurance in case of Death during 35 years is obtained in addition,
PROSPECTUS containing full Table of Rates for the above, and other new features, on application to
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
Chief Agents for India, Burma, and Ceylon,
BOMBAY.

LATEST NECKWEAR.

CHIC STYLES, SPECIALLY SELECTED.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Crêpe de Chine Ties	... from 1 12	Washing Tubular Ties	... from 0 8
Knitted Silk Knot Ties	... „ 2 8	Riding Scarves with Stiffeners	„ 1 12
Matt Silk Ties ...	... „ 2 12	Soft Collars	... Doz. 7 8
Rich Silk Scarves—Latest	... „ 3 0	Best Linen Collars, 4-fold	... „ 7 4

INSPECTION INVITED
HOAR & CO., {THE HOUSE for NECKWEAR,} BOMBAY.

MONGINI BROTHER'S

EXTRA STRONG PEPPERMINTS,
in 1 lb. Glass-stoppered Jars Rs. 1-8 each jar included.

MONGINI BROTHER'S FRESH MADE CHOCOLATES in 1 lb. pink or blue cartons, Rs. 2.
MONGINI BROTHER'S RICH TEA CAKES Re. 1 per lb.
MONGINI BROTHER'S FRUIT SYRUPS in pint bottles including Strawberry, Raspberry, Pine-apple Lemon etc. etc. Re. 1 per bottle.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

25-27-29. CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE N. 325, TELEGRAMS "IMOGEN" BOMBAY.

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SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the SUPPLY of Machinery and Erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, etc.
Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses, Half Presses and Finishers for Half-Pressed Bales, Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and rope Gearing Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter, Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Water Carts, Tanks, etc.
To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade Requirements, we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, including Special Testing Plant, and greatly extended our foundry.

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THE BRITISH ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITION AND PAINT CO., LTD.
(VON HOVELINGS PROCESS.)
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Messrs. SAMUELSON and Co., Ltd.
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For Sale.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, Boiler Fittings, Pipes Cocks etc., Also Steel Bars, Plates, and Angle Irons of the largest sections, Diamond, Silver, and other Steel and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in Stock.

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OPPOSITE VICTORIA DOCKS.

J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
D. LONGWORTH, ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

OVERLAND SUMMARY.

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READ THIS PROOF POSITIVE.

FROM THE McGEOCH CARRIAGE & MOTOR COMPANY,
PAISLEY, 7th Feb. 1906.

DEAR SIRS,—
A fire took place on 27th January last at No. 4, Mill Street, Paisley, the property of the Senior Partner of the McGeoch Carriage & Motor Co.
The fire started in one of the Bedrooms and it had got a good hold as one of the partitions was blazing away when the fire was discovered.
Three Minimax were used to quell the fire and they did splendid work as the fire was extinguished before the Brigade arrived. If we had required to wait till the Brigade arrived in all probability the whole place would have been burned. Yours truly,
ANDREW McGEOCH, (Partner.)

In 2½ Years over 150,000 Sold, & 1,500 Actual Fires Extinguished.

FULL PARTICULARS FROM THE SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

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Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to
AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs.1,000.			Age at Birthday
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	Payable at death, or in 15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 11	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 18	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 7	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 18	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. The Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead for Rs. 1,000.
OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50, this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.
OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS.

Whose income is dependent upon health the Limited Payment System or Endowment Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR AUGUST, 1906.

SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOAT AND DAK COMPANIES.
PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.
A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
SHOWING THE PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS ON THE INDIAN LINES.
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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTY-NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Bank of Bombay will be held at the Bank on SATURDAY, the 25th Instant, at 1 P.M., for the following objects :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts up to 30th ultimo.
2. To elect Directors for the ensuing year in room of Mr. Henry Courtenay Wright and Mr. Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy, who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
3. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

Order of the Board,
J. BEGBIE,
Secretary & Treasurer.

Bombay, 3rd July, 1906.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 439 of 1906.

GULAM MAHOMED CASSUMALLY, of Bombay Borah Mahomedan inhabitant, a Merchant residing at Kazi Mohalla outside the Fort of Bombay, on behalf of himself and other the creditors of the late firm of RAHIMTULA MEEYABHOY.....Plaintiff.

vs.

(1) MITHIBAI, widow of RHEMTULLA MEEYABHOY, (2) ISSOOFALLY RHEMTOOLA, a minor under the age of 18 years by his guardian-ad-litem the said MITHIBAI, widow of Rhemtulla Meeyabhoy, both of Broach Mahomedan inhabitants at present residing at Broach, (3) SALLEYBHOY IBRAHIM and (4) ALLIBHOY IBRAHIM, both minors under the age of 18 years by their guardian-ad-litem, ABDULALLY SAMSUDDIN RANGWALLA, both of Ahmedabad Borah Mahomedans, residing at Shaikh Memon Street outside the Fort of Bombay, (5) ABRARBHOY IBRAHIM and (6) KHOORBAN HOOSEIN IBRAHIM, both minors under the age of 18 years by their guardian-ad-litem AKHBARALI SAMSUDIN, both of Ahmedabad Borah Mahomedan, Inhabitants, residing at Ahmedabad, (7) GULAMALLY SHURUFALLY, of Bombay Borah Mahomedan inhabitant, at present residing at Morbood in Zilla Alibag, and (8) DEVSING CHATANMAL, of Bombay Multani Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Nagdevi Street outside the Fort of Bombay..Defendants.

PURSUANT to the provisions of Section 30 of the Code of Civil Procedure Notice is hereby given that the above Suit has on the 26th day of July, 1906 been instituted in this Honourable Court by the above named Plaintiff on behalf of himself and other the creditors of the late firm of Rhemtulla Meeyabhoy against the Defendants Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 abovenamed as the heirs and legal representatives of Rhemtulla Meeyabhoy, and Ibrahimbhoy Meeyabhoy the partners of the said firm of Rhemtulla Meeyabhoy and against also the 7th and 8th Defendants abovenamed as the two out of three Trustees named in the composition deed dated the day of November 1904, in the pleadings referred to praying for the following reliefs, viz :—(1) that the affairs of the said firm of Rhemtulla Meeyabhoy may be wound up by and under the directions of this Honourable Court. (2) That the arrangement of the day of November, 1904, in the plaint mentioned may be sanctioned by the Court and the terms thereof carried out as being for the benefit of the minor defendants abovenamed or if the same is held invalid and not sanctioned the whole of the assets of the said firm be distributed among the creditors of the said firm in accordance with their respective interests. (3). That if necessary but not otherwise the estates of the said Rhemtulla Meeyabhoy and Ibrahimbhoy Meeyabhoy may be Administered by and under the directions of this Honourable Court. (4). That a Receiver may be appointed to collect and get in the outstandings of the said firm along with power to sue for and recover the same. (5). That all necessary directions may be given enquiries made and accounts taken. (6). That the plaintiff's costs of this Suit may be provided for and (7). That the plaintiff may have such futher or other relief as the nature of the case may require.

The hearing and final disposal of the above Suit has been fixed for the 15th day of October 1906.—Dated this 1st day of August 1906.

The Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

L. N. BANAJI.
Prothonotary.
A. M. KAJIJI.
The 1st day of August, 1906.
Mr. MANCHERSHAH R. VAKIL,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

J. N. TATA MEMORIAL.

NOTICE.

A MEETING of the Subscribers to the J. N. TATA MEMORIAL FUND will be held in the hall of the Bombay Municipal Corporation on THURSDAY next, the 9th instant, at 5-30 P.M. (Bombay Time), for the purpose of passing the accounts and determining the form of the Memorial.

A. LESLIE,
VALIBHOOKHANDAS ATMARAM,
DARASHA R. CHICHGUR,
VITHALDAS DAMODHER THACKSEY,
PURDONJI M. KANGA,
FAZULBHAI CURRIMBHOY IBRAHIM,
D. E. WACHA,
Honorary Secretaries.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of REMITTANCE BOXES to the PAPER CURRENCY OFFICE, Bombay, for two years commencing from 1st September, 1906. For particulars of contract application should be made to the Undersigned at the Paper Currency, Bombay.

Tenders are also invited for the purchase of used remittance Boxes received at the Currency Office, Bombay.

L. J. W. WORGAN.
Assistant Accountant General.
In charge Paper Currency.

PAPER CURRENCY OFFICE.
BOMBAY, 6TH AUGUST, 1906.

SUKKUR MUNICIPALITY.

NOTIFICATION.

WITH reference to clause 15 of the Sukkur Municipality's Notification of the 17th November, 1893,under which the Loan of (Rs. 2,00,000) Two lakhs was raised for the construction of the Water Works, it is hereby notifiqd that Debentures amounting to (Rs. 1,00,000) One lakh have become DUE for REDEMPTION, therefore they were drawn for by the Municipality at its Special General Meeting on the 1st instant, and the following numbers were drawn :—

4,9,11 to 13, 19 to 21, 23 to 27, 32, 35 to 37, 39, 41, 42, 48, 49, 52, 54, 56, 59, 60, 64, 65, 68, 69, 70, 72 to 75, 81 to 83, 88, 89, 92, 93, 97 to 99, 101 to 104, 110 to 115, 117, to 119, 125 to 127, 129, 133 to 137, 139, 142 to 144, 146, to 152, 165, 166, 168, 171, 173 to 178, 180, 182, 184, 186 to 188, 190, 193, 195, 197, 201, 204, 207 to 214, 219, 220, 224, 226, 228, 230, 234, 235, 238 to 247, 249 to 251, 253, 255, 260, 262, 263, 266, 267, 268, 270, 271, 273, 275, 276, 279, 281 to 283, 290, 292, 298, 286 to 298, 300, 301, 303, 304, 309, 314, 316, 317, 319, 321, 322, 326, 327, 331, 333, 337 to 341, 343, 347, 348, 351, 353, 356, 357, 359, 361 to 364, 366, 367, 369 to 371, 378, 379, 382, 383, 385, 388, 390, 392, 396, and 399.

The holders of these debentures are requested at once to present their debentures for redemption, they must understand that under clause 17 of the above mentioned notification, interest thereon ceases from the date on which they are notified to have been drawn.

By Order,
H. SKILLING.
Engineer and Secretary,
Sukkur Municipality.

MUNICIPAL OFFICE.
SUKKUR, 4TH AUGUST, 1906.

A LADY with much Experience in the Rearing, Teaching, and MANAGEMENT of CHILDREN, opens a Select School in the Autumn at Greystones, County Wicklow, Ireland, and is desirous of taking entire charge of Children whose Parents are in India. The School will be on the best lines as to Teaching, Hygiene, and general Home Comfort. A French Lady (Diplomée) is in partnership with the Principal, and French will be the Language of the School. Apply to MISS GRIFFIN, APPIAN WAY LEESON PARK, DUBLIN.

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LOOK OUT FOR FURTHER ANNOUNCEMENTS.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited and will be received up to MONDAY, the 24th September, 1906, for the SUPPLY of MINERAL OIL for Lubricating purposes required during the year commencing from 1st January, 1907.

2. Tenders must be submitted on printed forms of Tenderer's Schedule, which can be obtained from the Storekeeper, Hubli.

3. The Company's specification and conditions under which the contract will be let is attached to each form of Tenderer's Schedule. Any further information required can be obtained from the Storekeeper, Hubli.

4. Tenders should be addressed to the AGENT, S. M. Railway, Dharwar, in sealed covers superscribed "Tenders for Mineral Oil".

5. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

6. The Tenders will be opened in the office of the Agent of the S. M. Railway Company at Dharwar on TUESDAY, the 25th September, 1906, at noon.

AGENT'S OFFICE,
DHARWAR, 6TH AUGUST, 1906.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. LUDHABAI HASSAM, KARIMBHAI HASSAM, and MAHOMEDBHOY HASSAM, the Administrators of the Estate of HASSAMBHOY ALLOO, have contracted TO SELL the property hereunder described to our client. All persons having any claim to or upon the said property or any portion thereof by way of inheritance, charge, lien, mortgage, lease, sale, gift or otherwise howsoever are requested to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, at 57, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof after which time the purchase will be completed without reference to such claims, if any, and all such claims and demands will be deemed to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Quit and Ground Rent tenure containing by admeasurement Twenty-eight Square Yards and Three-Ninths of another Square Yard or as many square yards as may be found by actual measurement together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Shaikh Memon Street outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration Subdistrict of Bombay and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1086, New No. 6814, Old Survey No. 1/1183, and New Survey No. 1733, and Assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 213, Street No. 24 and bounded as follows : that is to say on or towards the North and South by the properties of the purchasers, on or towards the East by the said Shaikh Memon Street, and on or towards the West by the property formerly of Peeroo Mahomed but now belonging to the City Improvement Trust and which said premises are at present in the occupation of the Vendors.—Dated this 8th day of August 1906.

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P. B. BURGOYNE & Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs, &c., from the above well-known Firms without the inconvenience and expenses of importing them direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

PHIPSON & Co.,
BOMBAY.

HUNTLY BLEND
WHISKY.
THE FAVORITE BRAND OF INDIA.

Of all dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS.

BRANDIES.
Shipped by T HINE & Co.,
COGNAC.
(ESTABLISHED 1763.)
T. HINE & Co.'s
V. S. O. P. BRANDY.
(A very superior Old Liqueur Brandy, imported for the first time in India, 40 years old.)
Per dozen Quarts ..... Rs. 120
T. HINE & Co.'s
3 STARS BRANDY.
(Very superior Old Brandy, 21 years old.)
Per dozen Quarts ..... Rs. 63
T. HINE & Co.'s
PALE ONE STAR BRANDY.
(Used at the Principal Clubs and Messes)
(9 years old.)
Per dozen Quarts ..... Rs. 50
Sole Agents for India :—
CROFT MODY & Co.,
BOMBAY.
RETAIL SUPPLIERS :
Messrs. BRANDON & CO.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS,
AND
Messrs. DENISON & CO.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

BURMAH PETROL.

"PETREL BRAND" gives most regular and economical work. Special Rates to MOTOR CAR OWNERS. Apply for prices and counterfoil order book to SHAW, WALLACE & Co., Agents, The Burmah Oil Co., Ld., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

Delicious
Breakfast
SCONES
can be
made in
15 minutes
With
Brown & Polson's
raising powder
"Paisley Flour."
(Trade Mark).
Recipe on every Packet

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND £550,000

HEAD OFFICE :
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Cawnpore.	Tuticorin.
Lahore.	Bombay.	Colombo.	Zanzibar.
Amritsar.	Madras.	Mandalay.	Mombassa.
Kurrachee.	Rangoon.	Newera Elya.	Nairobi.
Steamer Point.	Aden.	Kandy.	Chittagong

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
BOMBAY. *Manager.*

THE PEOPLE'S BANK OF INDIA LTD.
(Formerly the People's Banking and Commercial Association, Ltd.)

BANKING HOURS.
Week Days (Saturdays excepted) 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. (S.T.
Saturdays 10 A.M. to 3 P.M. (S.T.)
ESTABLISHED APRIL, 1901.

Head Office : LAHORE.

BRANCHES :—BOMBAY and *Punjab and N.-W.F. Provinces.*—

BANNU	PESHAWAR
DERA GHAZI KHAN	RAWALPINDI CITY
DERA ISMAIL KHAN	SIALKOTE
GUJRANWALLA	SRINAGAR (KASHMIR)
GUJRAT	UMBALLA
HAFIZABAD	
HUSHIARPORE	*United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.*—
JAMMOO	MEERUT
JALLANDAR CITY	SAHARANPORE
JHELUM	
JHANG	*Sind*—
KASUR	KARACHI
KOHAT	HYDERABAD
LYALLPORE	LARKANA
LUDHIANA	SHIKARPORE
MIANWALI	SUKKUR
MONTGOMERY	
MULTAN CITY	*Bilochistan.*—
MUZAFFARGARH	QUETTA
PATIALA	

AGENCIES : CALCUTTA
AGRA DELHI
AMRITSAR MADRAS
ALLAHABAD LUCKNOW & SIMLA, etc.
AJMERE

AUTHORIZED, SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL & RESERVE FUND ... Rs. 5,17,000
WORKING FUNDS 42,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS are received and interest allowed at 4 1/2 per cent, per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 8, 12, and 24 months at 4, 4 1/2 and 5 per cent. p. a. interest respectively. Special rates for students and Public Institutions. Deposits for the benefits of widows and Orphans are received at special rate of 6 per cent. p. a. Short Notice Deposits are received bearing interest at 3 per cent. p. a. repayable on one week's notice at any time after one month from the date of Deposit.
Interest and Dividends collected.
DRAFTS on Principal Towns of India granted.
CHEQUES of outstations, Hundies, Bills, Railway Receipts bought, collected and discounted.
Every description of Banking and Agency business transacted.
For copy of rules and other information apply to
VIDYA SAGAR PANDYA,
Manager.
Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA,
AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL.....£800,000
RESERVE FUND £975,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£800,000

HEAD OFFICE :
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES :

Hamburg.	Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Hongkong.
Bombay.	Singapore.	Foochow.
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpor.	Saigon.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Shanghai.
Madras.	Batavia.	Tientsin.
Rangoon.	Sourabaya.	Hankow.
Colombo.	Manilla.	Yokohama.
Penang.	Cebu (Philippines).	Kobe.
Thaiping.		New York.
Ipoh (Perak).		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world ; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE ; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT ; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays—10-30 A. M. to 2 P. M.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

"APENTA"
THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.
A SPECIFIC
for the certain relief of HABITUAL and OBSTINATE CONSTIPATION, and in DISORDERS of the LIVER and BILIOUS ATTACKS.
ORDINARY DOSE.—A Wineglassful before Breakfast.

Strength
after illness can be built up rapidly with LEMCO.
It gives tone, energy and vitality.
The most concentrated form of beef-goodness, every particle of food value.
LEMCO
The only genuine Liebig Company's Extract.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line ; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Two Annas per line. Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line ; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Rs. 2.

WANTED

AN INSTRUCTOR for Gymnastics and out-door games for the Sardars' and Military Schools, Gwalior. Pay Rs. 40 per mensem. Testimonials must accompany applications which should be made to

J. W. D. JOHNSTONE Esquire,
Inspector-General of

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL.

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

Opposite the Town Hall.

Further Extensions and Renovations.

Spacious Dining and Sitting Room with ELECTRIC FANS.

Rooms Airy and Commodious, With Bath-rooms attached to each.

Rates from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4-0 per day.

Special arrangements for Monthly Boarders and Families making a prolonged stay.

Cuisine a Speciality.

Apply to the MANAGER.

Try a Bottle and Convince Yourself.

Prof. JAMES' ELECTRO TONIC PEARLS

POSITIVELY CURE

All Nervous Diseases, Sleeplessness, Failing Memory, etc., and restore Brain Fag, Incapacity for Study or Business, General Debility, Premature Decay, Exhausted Vitality, the result of overwork, etc.

Constitute sustaining and life-giving elements of special value to Professional and Literary men, Clergymen, Tutors, Students, Lawyers, Clerks, Athletes, Business men, and all engaged in mental occupations.

In Neurasthenia and the Disabilities of old age, the effects of these Pearls are especially marked, Energy being in all cases quickly restored.

They cure all abnormal Discharges, build up the delicate tissues, and restore to Vitality broken down, fagged out, or weary constitutions.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and intellectual Power with a feeling of courage, strength and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully, bowels become regular, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

Rs. 2 per bottle of 40 Pills. V. P. P. extra.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO. No. 91, MARKET, BOMBAY.

Local Agents :—TREACHER AND CO., LTD., Chemists, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Elvaston, 2751 tons Captain W Fargher, will sail to-day for Philadelphia, with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. Co's steamer Africa, 1382 tons, Captain Butler, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh with a general cargo and passengers.

THE steamer William Stores, 2324 tons, Captain H. F. Hill arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening from Calcutta via Marmugoa, with a cargo of coal.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Lama, 935 tons, Captain W. Moxon, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi with a general cargo and deck passengers.

THE steamer Shah Ameer, 1921 tons, Captain G. Grant, will sail to-day for Jeddah, &c. via Karachi, with a general cargo and Mrs. Grant and deck passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT DOCKYARD.

H M S Lapwing.....Comdr Birker.....Royal Navy
H I M S Hardinge.....Comdr G A Rose.....R I Marine
H I M S Investigator ....Comdr T Heming .....Survey S
Taree Torpedo Boats .....Royal Navy
H I M S Canning .....Comdr Mansack.....R I Marine
H I M Minto .....Comdr Hand .....R I Marine
H I M S Dufferin .....R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—AUGUST 8.

Madura .....1805 MacLean .....M M & Co
Ahmadi .....1640 Brock's.....B & P S N Co
Pekin .....2522 Lechter .....NF....E Tajbhoy
Coromandel .....2783 Holloway .....E Tajbhoy
Tientsin .....2555 Andrews .....P & O Co
Satara.....3409 Tyrrell .....M M & Co
Shahjelian.....2866 Davison .....E Tajbhoy
Prince Christian .....2574 Brodie .....W & A Graham & Co
Ranjer Reguin.....1329 Carter .....E Tyjbhoy
Ellora .....1494 Henderson.....M M & Co
Sancona .....2198 Ross .....M M & Co
Bengal .....2751 Dunckley .....E Tajbhoy
Nevasa.....1245 Strachan .....M M & Co
Kilbrennan.....7604 Andrews .....W & A Graham & Co
Nizam .....3045 Corkhill .....T Morrison & Co
Dunera .....762 Moxon .....M M & Co
Vishan .....2852 Brodie .....E Tajbhoy
Africa.....1382 Butler .....M M & Co
William Stores.....2384 Hill .....

ARRIVAL.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
7	William Storres.....	Hill.....	Calcutta July 10.
8	Africa s.....	Butler	Busreh July 27

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
8	Vindobona s.....	Peters	Calcutta &c

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—
Steamer Elvaston, Fargher for Philadelphia.
,, Lama, Moxon for Persian Gulf.
,, Saah Ameer, Grant for Jeedah, &c.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Catania for Genoa, &c.
,, Mozaffari, for Jeddah, &c.
,, Australien, for Marseilles, &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The German East Africa Line steamer Suitar arrived at Mombasa for Bombay on the 7th instant evening.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

July 29 Aug. 2	Vessel. Clan Lindsay	From Liverpool
	Abergeldie	Bremen
	Clematis	Calcutta
6	Bangala	Rangoon
6	Clan Mackinnon	Liverpool

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUG. 8.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Circassia s—150 cwts wheat sweeping Harry Canjee ; 99 3-4 cwts gum, Nandlal Kersonjee ; 200 bales cotton Gadum and Co ; 640 cwts oil cake, The New Mofussil Co ; 2000 cwts oil cake, K B Sajan ; 406 cwts kurdiseed, Ralli Bros ; 382 cwts old copper, H Narayen ; 1275 cwts myrabollums ; Mr. Becher ; 1400 cwts wheat; Sanday and Co ; 2000 cwts mowrasseed, Ernst Lam and Co ; 8 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR HULL

Morocco s—2000 cwts castorseed Ralli Bros.

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—100 bales hemp Kiddle Reeve and Co ; 1000 cwts mussoor and 640 cwts cottonseed Ralli Bros.

FOR HUNKIRK

Foyle s—1000 cwts linseed Ernst Lam and Co ; 108 cwts poppyseed Jehangir Cama and Co ; 2000 cwts bonemeal, Craft Mody and Co; 114 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR NEW YORK.

Circassia s—518 casks salted skins, Max Klein.

FOR HAMBURG.

Foyle s—1 bale woollen carpets W Wolf and Sons ; 200 cwts ; crushed bones, Croft Mody and Co ; 77 cwts gum J Nurbheram ; 99 cwts gum, N Kersonjee ; 10 bales wool, Khimjee Visram and Co.

FOR LEGHORN.

Catania s—2009 cwts linseed Ralli Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Catania s—2000 cwts linseed L Dreyfus and Co ; 7001 cwts linseed, Killick Nizon and Co ; 500 bales cotton, Walter Pavri and Co ; 7498 cwts linseed, 201 cwts rapeseed, and 20 cwts poppyseed John Fachiri 500 cwt linseed Societa Coloneale 1000 cwts mowrasseed, Ernst Lam and Co ; 1000 cwts linseed Volkart Bros,

FOR MARSEILLES.

Australien s—1000 cwts gingellyseed 4000 cwts castorseed, and 1000 cwts linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co ; 357 cwts groundnuts, H B Sajan, 4 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

Circassia s—2009 cwts linseed and 500 cwts cottonseed Ralli Bros.

FOR NAPLES.

Catania s—8000 cwts castorseed Ralli Bros,

FOR BARCELONA.

Circassia s—100 bales cotton the New Mofussil Co ; 400 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bombay Maru s—200 bales twist, Tata and Co ; 100 cwts gum S. D. Karanjia and Co.

Ischia s—200 cwts byaabale, D Valleybhoy and Co : 100 bales twist Sorabji Dossabhoy and Co ; 84 cwts bysobale 5 cwts galls, 15 cwts benjamin 3001bs borneol, and 1601bs saffron, D Valleybhoy and Co ; 320 bales twist Phirozsha B Petit and Co ; 500 bales twist Talati and Co ; 25 bales twist 45 cwts jardaloo and 55 cwts Ooplate M M Essabhoy.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Ischia s—200 bales twist Talati and Co ; 500 bales twist R S N Talati and Co ; 332 bales twist A E J Abraham.

Bombay Maru s—400 bales twist E Noordin and Co ; 100 bales twist R S N Talati and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Bombay Maru—700 bales cotton. Tata and Co ; 500 bales cotton M M Essabhoy 1000 bales cotton The itsul B Kaisha 160 bales cotton N Futehally and Co ; 300 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR OSAKA.

Bombay Maru s—200 bales cotton Tata and Co,

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

NEW YORK, AUGUST 6.

Receipts at U. S. Ports	4,000
Do. last year.....	19,000
Exports to Great Britain.....	1,930
Do. do. Continent	1,000

IN NEW YORK—

Spot	10·70
Futures, month of Dec.	10·03—12
Do. month of March.....	10·13—11

* Advanced early owing to firm cables and decliner later in consequence of official weather reports being considered favourable.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	10 5/16
Futures, month of Oct.	9·88—13
Do. month of Dec.....	9·88—13
Tone at close.....	steady.

Messrs. Neill Brother monthly report states, excellent prospects, abundant supply.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. on 7th Aug.

Cotton	760 bales.
Wheat	17,514 cwts.
Linseed	4,518 ,,
Rape, Rai and Mustard	1,691 ,,
Gingellyseed	35 ,,
Poppyseed	1,722 ,,
Groundnuts	467 ,,
Castorseed	2,507 ,,
Rice	3,808 ,,
Myrabollams	1,655 ,,
Cottonseed	14,641 ,,
Mowrasseed	1,220 ,,
Gram	5,902 ,,
Joowar.....	1,718 ,,
Maize	nil ,,

LONDON, AUGUST 7.

SECURITIES—			
2½ per cent. Consols.....	88 1/16	=	+ 1/4
2 per cent. Reduced	97 3/4	=	+ 1/4
2½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	104 3/4	=	+ 11/16
2½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	65 1/4	=	unchanged
SILVER—			
Spot in London.....	30 1/8	=	+ 1/4
2 months hence	30 1/16	=	+ 1-4
Spot in New York	65 1-8	=	+ 1/2
EXCHANGES—			
Paris cheques	25·16	=	+ 1
Berlin cheques	20·47	=	+ 3-4
New York Demand.....	4·85 3/8	=	+1/8
DISCOUNTS—			
Bank of England	3 1/2 pr. ct.	=	unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	3 1/8	,,	= ,,
6 months' sight Bank Bills	3 3/8	,,	= ,,
3 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	3 3/8	,,	= ,,
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	3 3/4	,,	= ,,
INTEREST—			
Day to day loans	2 1/8	=	,,
7 day market loans	2 3/8	=	+ 1-8

A mount paid into the Bank of England about £175,000

RUBBER—
Para Rubber 5 1 3/4 sellers.
WHEAT—Quiet.
Afloat for U. K. 2,510,000.
RAPESEED—
Yellow Guzerat 52 2-4 + 1/4 Aug.-Sept. sellers firmer.
Brown 47 3/4 + 1 A.-S. sellers firmer.
LINSEED—Steady.
COFFEE—
Coffee in New York 8 5/8
ARRIVALS—
Steamers—R. Rubattino, Trentham Hall, Nidderdale.
IN LIVERPOOL—

Cotton Market closed	quiet
East Indian	dull
Manchester	quiet
Total Sales	5000
Spot	5·90— 8
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	10 5/16
Sold on speculation and for Export	500
Imports	5,000
Futures closed	quiet

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
5·56	5·51	5·47
—10	—10	—11
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5·47	5·47	5·48
—11	—11	—11
Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr.	Apr.-May.
5·50	5·52	5·53
—11	—11	—11

COTTON.

Total visible supply	1,460,000
Do. do. do. East Indian	170,000
Do. Quantity in sight	10,890,000

Liverpool quotations for Broach are reduced 1/16d

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY EVENING.

The financial telegrams to hand this morning, on re-opening after the holidays, show a general rise in sterling securities, but rupee paper is unchanged. Discounts also show no alteration. In the London produce market, Rapeseed has advanced, Yellow Guzerat being 3d. and Brown, 1s. higher, the market closing firmer. Linseed is quiet and Wheat steady.

The Cotton advises show the visible supply at the end of last week 110,000 bales lower at 1,460,000. bales, and the quantity in sight 60,000 bales more at 10,890,000 bales compared with the previous week.

Messrs. Neill Brothers' monthly report is wired as follows :—Excellent prospects, abundant supply. The Liverpool market has responded to the decline in America by a fall of 8 points in spot and 10 to 11 points in futures, while to-day's opening telegram received this evening shows a further decline of 5 to 6 points in futures. In America a renewed fall in the futures quotations is announced of 11 to 13 points. Yesterday we were advised there was too much rain, while to-day weather reports are considered favourable. And so the pendulum swings according to the daily weather reports, and this will probably continue for some weeks to come.

In Bombay the market continues quiet but steady. The fall advised from the other side the last few days has had but little effect here, so far as sellers are concerned, but buyers have reduced their bids and only a very small spot business is passing. In new crops quotations at the close to-day are about Rs. 2 lower than yesterday, with only a few small transactions reported.

Sterling exchange is steady, and bills for the end of the year were placed to some extent at previous quotations.

There is a firmer tone in the money market and it seems probable that the present low Bank rates will shortly be raised. Rupee paper is quiet, closing at Rs. 97-3 for the settlement of the end of the month.

Shares are quiet but steady. We quote as follows for the August settlement :—

Petits	Rs. 3,600
Davids.....	,, 525
China	,, 1,335
Coorla.....	,, 845
Colaba Land	,, 1,110
Queen	,, 1,070

A correspondance has been appearing in our morning contemporary on the subject of the payment of interest on Government promissary loans. The complaints made will be fully endorsed by the public, and it is a matter which requires the urgent and prompt attention of the authorities. The dilatory methods at present in vogue and the petty details required to be complied with before the payment of interest can be obtained, should all be abolished, and a scheme be divided whereby prompt payments can be paid after presentation of the notes. The public debt office is entirely a Government concern and the present red tape system is a cause of great annoyance and, in many cases, a cause of heavy loss to the Public. There cannot be any doubt as to the advisability of making Government rupee paper a popular investment, and every thing should be done to effect this object.

COTTON QUOTATIONS.

NEW CROP—			
M G Bengals fine.....	Nov.	Rs.	199
Do. fine	Dec.	,,	198
Do. fine	Jan.	,,	196
M G Dhamangaon fine		,,	215
M G Nagpur fine		,,	220
M G Khandeish fully good...		,,	200
M G K A K fine		,,	210
H G Bengals fully good		,,	180
M G Broach good.....	March	,,	240

EXCHANGE—Tone Firm.

Bank T. T.	...	...	1s. 4d.
Bank Demand...	...	...	1s. 4 1/32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight	D. A.		1s. 4 7/32d.
Do. 6 do.	do.		1s. 4 11/32d to 3/8d.
French Francs 3 do.	do.	...	170
Marks 3 do.	do.	...	139
Hongkong 30 Days'	Sight	...	153 1/2
Shanghai 30 do.	do.	...	211 1/2
Japan 30 do.	do.	...	150 1/2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1/2 per cent. Tone quiet.

Cash	...	97·4
1st Settlement.	30th August ...	97·3

Money Market, Tone : Steady.

MONEY.

Bank of England since	21st June	3 1/2	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do	29th July	3	do.
Bank of Bengal do.	1st do.	3	do.
Bank of Madras do.	10th do.	4	do.

BURMA TELEGRAPHS.

We have received the following from the Telegraph Department :—

In continuation of our Notice, dated 2nd instant all wires between Calcutta and Rangoon *via* Akyab have been restored, but those *via* Gaya and Shahi continue interrupted, owing to failure of cables across Brahmaputra near Goalpara which cannot be repaired till the river falls some time in September next. Deferred telegrams for or from Burma may again be accepted, but senders are warned that they are subject to serious delay.

MOTOR CAR REPAIRS of all kinds undertaken by the Paris India workshops.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notice which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

KAYE—August 3, at Naini Tal, the wife of Captain C Kaye, 21st Punjabis, of a son.

KIRBY—August 3, at Kasauli the wife of Lieutenant J T Kirby, Supply and Transport Corps, of a daughter.

MELLOR—August 2, at Murre, to Mr and Mrs W E Mellor, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

MACKAY—SCOTT COWARD—August at Coonoor, Charles Gordon Mackay, I C S, eldest son of the Rev Charles Gordon Mackay, of Pitlochry, to Milborough Mary, second daughter of Walter Scott Coward, late His Majesty's Chief Inspector of Training Colleges in England and Wales.

DEATHS.

HINE—August 1, at Lahore, in the fulness of years, Robert Fortescue Hine, of Umballa and Lahore.

THOMPSON—August 4 at Bangalore, Victor Hindemarsh, the dearly loved eldest son of Assistant Surgeon H V Thompson aged 4 years.

WILSON—August 6, at Secunderabad, Lieutenant Charles Wilson, Supply and Transport Corps, from heart failure.

SOUTHALL BROS. AND BARCLAY'S MEDICINES.

	Rs.	a.	
The "A 1" OLIVE OIL Small bottle ...	0	6	each
Do. Large ,, ...	0	10	,,
The "A 1" CASTOR OIL, Small bottle.	0	4	,,
Do. Medium ,,	0	6	,,
Do. Large ,,	0	10	,,
BONCARINE (Beozin substitute) per bottle	0	7	
DEPILATORY SOAP (For removing hair) per pot	1	2	
"LOFOTOL" (Sparkling Cod Liver Oil) per bottle ...	0	8	
MOQUITO CONES, per box of 24 ...	0	13	
PURITAN MARKING INK per bottle	0	10	

SOLE AGENTS :—

Kemp & Co. Ltd.

THE CHEMISTS., BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 39m. Sun sets, 6h. 32m. High water 2-21m., 2-34a. Low water, 7-52m., 8-42a.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m. (B. T.)
Bank of Bombay, Annual General Meeting, 4 p. m.
J. N. Tata Memorial, Meeting of Subscribers, Municipal Hall, 5 30 p. m. (B. T.)

FORT GRATUITOUS DESPENSARY.—Total number of patients treated during July, was 1,822. The daily average was 58·7 and the total of new admissions, 773. Of these, Parsis number 368, Hindus 294, other castes 111. The number of children vaccinated was 55,

A FATAL SLIP.—A Hindu woman, named Nagubai aged about 15 years, and residing with her husband at Sion Road, while standing yesterday with one foot on the wall of a well and another on a beam which was across the well near her house, her foot accidentally slipped and she fell into the well and was drowned.

DISTINGUISHED NATIVE VISITORS TO BOMBAY.—His Highness Maharaja Kiser Singh of Bharutpur, Rajputana, arrived in Bombay, yesterday, accompanied by 26 followers and has put up at No. 37 Dougersey Road. Her Highness Maneckbeai, the Ranee of Buradpore, arrived at Grant Road Station from Abu, yesterday, with 31 followers and is staying in a bungalow at Nepean Sea Road.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Seychelles, Mauritius, Madagascar Ports, Lamu, Mombassa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Quilmane, Mozambique, Beira and Delagoa Bay per extra. s.s. Somali will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m. to-morrow, (Friday) the 10th instant. Specially superscribed correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

MAHIM DISPENSARY.—The following is the statement showing patients treated at the Jehangirjee Nasarwanjee Wadia Mahim Charitable Dispensary, Bombay, during the month of July :—Attendance, males 795, females 390, children male 326, children female 296, and total 1,807. The average being males 25·6, females 12·6, children males 10·5, children females 9·5 and total 58·2. The chief prevailing diseases were, malarial fevers, itch, intestinal worms, chest affections and digestive complaints.

A EUROPEAN VAGRANT SENT TO JAIL.—A European fitter, aged about thirty-seven, and named Eugene William Romoss, was prosecuted yesterday, at the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, for deserting the Workhouse, which he had left on a day's leave. He never returned. On Tuesday he was arrested by the police when he was drunk. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and admitted four previous convictions. He was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

LADY NORTHCOTE HINDU ORPHANAGE.—The following donations have been received in aid of this institution :—The Grain Merchants' Association, Rs. 15,00,3 bonds, each of 500; Shett Ruttonsee Khanji, Rs. 101; Mr. R. D. Master, Rs. 100 ; Sheth Narandass Kalyanji Boda in memory of Sheth Virjiwandass Valabhadass Shroff Porbunderwala, Rs. 51 ; Sheth Pragji Surjee, Rs. 16-8, for milk worth Rs. Rs. 1-8 daily ; Mulji Dharamsey, in honour of his grandson's marriage, Rs. 25 ; Kalyanji Purshottam alias Kakoobai, Rs. 25 ; Miscellaneous Rs. 182.

DINNER TO MR. KADRI.—Mr. Sayed Shamsuddin Kadri, B. A., who has been recently appointed Oriental Translator to the Government of Bombay in place of Mr. Baig, was entertained at dinner on Tuesday night, at the Islam-Club. A large number of the leading Mahomedans of the city were present at the dinner, amongst those present being Nawab Mohasanal Mulk Bahadoor, Shamsool Ulama, Professor Mowlana Shibley Nowani, Messrs. Suleman Abdul Wahid J. P., Haji Yoosuf, J. P., Mirza Mahomed Shirajee, J. P., Mahomedbai C. Ibrahim, J. P., M. A. Jinah, B. L., A. M. Kajiji, B. L., Abdool Hoosein Adamji, J. P., Khan Bahadoor A. R. Kurtas, Messrs. Carrimbhai Adamji, Ibrahim Adamji, Moulvi Rafiuddin, B. L., Alibhai Adamji, T. M. Kajiji, B. L., Salebhai Barodawalla, Mahomedbhai Lalji, Moulvi Abdulla Ahmed, Sakoorbhai, Shet Ibrahim Settar, Dattoobhai Hasham, Tayebally Shet, Casumali Jairajbhai and Kaji Kabiruddin B. L., and others.

EXECUTION OF A HINDU WOMAN.

MITHIBAI, a Hindu woman, aged about thirty, who was sentenced to death on the 3rd ultimo, by the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell, at the last Criminal Sessions of the High Court, for the murder of her mistress, Kesaribai, at the C. P. Tank Road, in May last, was hanged in H. M.'s Common Jail at Comorcarry yesterday morning, at about 7 a. m. The sentence was carried out by Khan Bahadur Dadabhoy Sorabji Munsiffna, Superintendent of the Jail.

FLORILINE :—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produce a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents decay, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, AUGUST 8.

The ridge of high pressure over Orissa and the Central Provinces has almost disappeared and the trough of low pressure has moved slightly Southward in North-east India. The winds from the Bay are accordingly extended into Behar and the East United Provinces, where they, in conjunction with those from the Bombay side, have given widespread rain. The Bombay current, in addition to the above, has given moderately heavy rain in parts of the Submontane Districts and Upper India, but it is still very weak in the Peninsula. The rainfall due to the Bay Monsoon has been generally light in Burma and light to general rain has fallen on the Coast and light local rain in the interior. The cloud has decreased and the skies are only moderately overcast. The temperature has fallen in Lower Burma and has risen in Upper Burma and is now practically normal everywhere. In North-East India the precipitation has been light and nearly general in Orissa. The Sambalpur reports a fall of 3 inches. The chief amounts of rainfall are :—Dhubri, Silchar, Cherrapoonjee and Jalpaiguri 2 inches ; Ranchi 1¼ inches. In Eastern Bengal, Bengal and Behar cloud has decreased considerably and the skies are moderately overcast, but in Assam and Chota Nagpur they are still thickly clouded. The air has become slightly drier except in Chota Nagpur, while the temperature is in defect everywhere. In the Eastern half of the United Provinces, Sind and Submontane Punjab light to moderate and nearly general rain has fallen, while in the remainder of the United Provinces in Central India, East Central Provinces, South Rajputana, and Gujarat scattered falls have occurred. Benares reports 1½ inches, Cawnpore 1, Roorkee 2, Dehra Dun 3, Ambala 2, Simla 3, Rawalpindi 1½, and Murree 2 inches. The air has become slightly damper in the East United Provinces and Rajputana, but in the South-West Punjab and the Frontier Province it has become drier. The cloud has increased slightly in the Central Districts, in the United Provinces and in the Central Provinces. In the latter area of Central India the temperature has risen, but in the East United Provinces it has fallen. In the West Coast light rain has fallen locally, and in the interior of South India a few isolated falls have been reported. The temperature has been generally normal or in excess in the Peninsula, while humidity has decreased on the Konkan Coast. The clouds has decreased in Southern India where the skies are only lightly overcast. Nearly general rain is probable on the Burma Coast, Chota Nagpur, Behar and in the Eastern half of the United Provinces ; and local rain in Eastern Bengal, Assam, Bengal, Orissa, West United Provinces, East Punjab, Central India, South Rajputana, Gujarat and the West Coast, and some rain is likely in the interior of Burma and the Central Provinces.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The Steamer William Storrs, Captain Hill which arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening from Calcutta reports having experienced strong gales and strong to moderate monsoon and high seas.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Esplanade.		Fort,		Colaba.	
	In Cts.	In. Cts	In Cts	In. Cts	In. Cts.	In. Cts.	In. Cts.	In. Cts.
Previously registered.....	35	34	62	36	89	34	31	60
Wednesday 8th Aug. 1906 ...	0	62	0	00	0	00	0	00
Total.....	35	46	33	62	36	89	32	60
Total fall to 8th Aug. '05..	26	79	28	93	27	69	23	02
Total fall to 8th Aug. '04..	33	62	35	00	35	63	28	69

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following is the list of total rainfall gauged during the week ending Saturday, 4th August 1906 :—

	In. Cts.		In. Cts.
Bandora	27 44	Wadhwan.....	21 77
Panjoo	37 40	Labhoo	21 77
Vaiturana	44 54	Sevalia	21 79
Palehur	38 51	Godhra	21 80
Gholwad	38 51	Patri	21 78
Daman	42 91	Lookhera.....	15 21
Bulsar	73 17	Dohad	21 59
Nausari	73 6	Amargarh	18 47
Surat.....	19 57	Rudana	14 13
Kim	21 93	Negda	19 67
Broach.....	28 69	Rajpardi	21 11
Baroda.....	30 56	Bardoli	34 33
Mehmadabad	18 7	Nandbar.....	14 81
Ahmedabad	21 75	Nadiad.....	15 97
Viramgam	19 64		

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M. ON WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 8TH.

STATIONS.	Pressure 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Average hourly.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Humidity.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st June to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st June date.
Bushire	29·921	NW	..	..	..	....	0·00	0·00	
Jask	29·944	E	15	93·8	86·2	84	0·07	—·06	
Muscat	29·842	NW	..	..	..	....	0·24	—·16	
Aden	29·886	S	..	..	..	....	0·20	—·16	
Lahore	29·517	ESE	7	91·4	81·3	80	3·42	+·88	
Sirsa	29·560	SW	4	94·4	78·8	87	1·97	+·73	
Delhi	29·606	SW	6	84·2	71·6	91 0·52	13·03	+0·01	
Agra	29·671	SW	4	89·0	73·9	95	12·42	—·346	
Cawnpore	29·695	SW	6	92·9	76·7	91 0·6	17·47	+0·15	
Allahabad	29·695	W	6	82·6	77·0	82 0·54	14·42	—·529	
Jhansi.....	29·644	WSW	4	85·2	77·1	86	14·22	—·695	
Jacobabad.....	29·563	SSE	6	117·1	84·6	44	0·03	—·177	
Karachi	29·587	W	21	89·9	81·3	84	1·34	—·353	
Jeypore	29·649	WSW	13	95·7	81·1	60	0·83	—·681	
Ajmere	29·669	SW	21	92·1	79·2	71	11·08	+0·62	
Deesa	29·688	SSW	25	90·3	77·1	83 0·10	7·50	—·811	
Ahmedabad ..	29·683	S by W	10	93·2	81·1	77 0·01	23·72	+2·06	
Bhuj	29·637	WSW	12	89·1	80·0	87 0·07	17·47	+0·15	
Jamnagar	29·648	SW	11	83·1	73·4	90 0·03	14·10	—·232	
Dwarka	29·648	S W	20	87·3	82·3	83 0·12	7·76	....	
Rajkot.....	29·669	SW	20	92·3	79·3	83 0·06	12·42	+7·31	
Bhavnagar	29·664	SW	15	90·6	81·5	68 0·75	14·86	+3·39	
Para.....	29·686	SW	33	83·6	82·7	80 0·01	14·05	+0·95	
Veraval	29·689	WSW	21	89·5	77·2	67 0·10	15·25	—·764	
Neemuch	29·728	NW	17	86·1	73·1	78 0·02	25·20	+7·08	
Indore.....	29·674	WSW	17	89·1	74·6	80	29·90	+1·68	
Saugor	29·673	WSW	8	82·9	74·2	87	30·99	—·11	
Jubbulpore	29·693	SW	8	87·0	70·8	84	26·56	+2·01	
Hoshaugabad..	29·701	WSW	13	85·2	74·8	84	21·81	+4·41	
Khandwa	29·670	SW	11	83·1	73·4	90	23·29	—·148	
Nagpur	29·705	WSW	15	83·2	73·9	79 0·03	33·56	+7·45	
Amraoti	29·698	W	11	85·6	72·8	91	22·56	+4·04	
Akola	29·722	S	12	86·0	73·2	87	22·92	+3·91	
Surat	29·709	S	10	87·1	78·8	88 0·43	20·11	—·813	
Malegaon	29·725	SW	16	86·9	73·2	76	19·38	+2·96	
Dharangaon ...	29·758	WSW	15	87·1	81·3	81	31·38	—17·35	
Poona	29·796	W	24	84·0	71·3	92 0·02	13·83	+1·02	
Ahmednagar ..	29·779	SW	17	86·0	72·6	82	19·22	+2·39	
Aurangabad ...	29·754	SW	22	87·3	71·0	78	18·40	....	
Sholapur.....	29·781	SW	23	94·2	75·0	69	7·51	—·231	
Ratnagiri	29·803	SW	13	85·8	78·4	83 0·12	69·38	+6·23	
Bijapur	29·792	WSW	15	87·9	71·2	73	6·75	+0·56	
Belgaum.....	29·812	W	23	79·3	68·3	81 0·07	22·61	—·

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, AUGUST 9, 1906.

COAL IN BHUTAN AND JAMMU.

THE latest issue of the "Records of the Geological Survey of India" contains some valuable information on the subject of the coal occurrences in the foot-hills of Bhutan and on the Coal outcrop, in the Kotli Tehsil of the Jammu State, which the Department terms the Dandli coal-field. Mr. G. E. Pilgrim, Deputy Superintendent of the Survey, is responsible for the report on the former. He states that the coal locality is within the Bhutan Frontier and it, along with all the foothills of Bhutan, has been leased by the Tongsa to Ugyen Kazi. The coal has been well-exposed for a distance of about a furlong by a big landslip which has been in progress during the last six years, and a section, five hundred feet in thickness, is displayed on the hill-side. The material carried down by the landslip has spread out and accumulatad to such an extent that the Kali Pani has been partially blocked up and a lake has been created. The coal strata are of Gondwana age, that is to say the same as the Darjeeling coal and also that found by Mr. La Touche in the Aka hills and by Mr. Godwin-Austin in the Daphla hills. Like all these, therefore, its formation belongs to the same period as that of the Bengal coal-fields, although the conditions which have tilted the strata and formed them into mountains have also considerably altered the character of the coal. It is imbedded in a soft crumbling sandstone which falls away at the slightest touch. The coal itself has also been reduced by crushing to such a flaky condition that it is exceedingly friable and it is impossible to dig it out except in the form of dust. It has been subjected to intense pressure to have been reduced to this powdery condition which must prevail throughout the seam and no matter how far it is penetrated beneath the surface there will be no hope of improvement. Moreover the cost of working would be very heavy. To ascertain the quality of the coal, tests were made, several hundred maunds being taken from the most promising places. The coal in the furnace, when used beneath a cold boiler is slow. When 50 lbs. of steam had been raised by Assam coal and then the Kala Pani coal placed on the glowing bed steam rose rapidly to 100 lbs and blew off. The coal caked exceedingly well and hardly fell through the furnace bars. The ash is very high and therefore the coal cannot be considered of good quality.

Such as it is it is fairly accessible. A railway extension from Dhubri to Dibrugarh is at present under construction and in the event of the coal being worked on a large scale, the E. B. S. Railway would be prepared to carry a track of some ten miles to within a mile and a half of the coal which could be run down by tramway along the hill side above the Naddi. Labour however is not plentiful and none of it indigenous. It seems however to Mr. Pilgrim to be improbable, considering the nature of the beds, their high inclination and the quality and smallness of the seams that the cost of mining could be other than high, and this would prevent it from being able to compete successfully at Dhubri with the Upper Assam coal. As to whether prospecting operations would be warranted, Mr. Pilgrim says that owing to the denseness of the jungle and the difficulty of the ground, he was not able to observe any coal out-crops outside limit of about 400 yards. He heard, however, after he had left the immediate locality, of the existence of coal some twelve miles further to the west along the strike in the Bor Naddi, only here the coal is eight miles from the plains. It is probable that coal exists more or less all along this strike, that is to say over a distance of some sixteen miles. Coal has also been reported from the Manas river, forty miles further west. There are good grounds for supposing that the junction of the Gondwanas and the Siwaliks is always marked by a reverse fault and accompanying this the conditions for producing considerable crushing of soft beds will invariably be present. Mr. Pilgrim is unwilling to say that careful prospecting within the sixteen miles of country, referred to, would not disclose more promising out-crops. "When, however," he adds, "one remembers that seams of five times the thickness in the Darjiling area have not proved workable, one would hesitate to expect much in an area, when the out-crops and conditions so far observed are still more unfavourable." He would therefore not recommend any capital being sunk in prospecting operations, which would certainly be expensive and would probably be useless. At the same time Bhutanese may find it profitable to work it themselves and place it into competition with the Assam coal in the tea-gardens between the hills and the river.

Coal in the Dandli coal-field, according to Mr. Wright a Mining Engineer of the Geological Survey, lies in thick beds but is not of good quality. It is irregular throughout and the seams are usually highly inclined and in places contorted. Coupling with these objectionable features, the long distance from the North-Western Railway and entire absence of local demand, the field, either in part or as a whole, offers no inducement to exploitation. On neither coal-field does it appear that is worth the capitalist's while risking money. The geology of the two areas is similar, the Dandli coal-field being the north-westerly extension of the same rocks. There is a central core or mass of "great limestone" forming either a hog-backed ridge as at Kamrot and Leri or a narrow-topped ridge as at Karjai and and Ranjoti, always with a faulted precipitous southern scarp. It is within this area a fairly regular twin anticlinal, with its component beds dipping gently on the southern edge and rather steeply to the north-east in a bow along the northern flank. In the lower part of the Subathu rocks occur two seams of coal and some irregular strings of an inch or two in thickness. It is on record that there occurs a layer of carbonaceous matter with occasional thin strings and small pockets of pure coal which, together with the similar deposits, already noticed as occurring in the overlying Murree beds, have been the fruitful source of much mis-spent energy and baseless expectations. The Subathu beds are all soft and easily removed; the streams cut through them until the breccia is reached, then cut back, denuding the great limestone of its cover. Coal out-crops are frequent and, when not obscured by debris, are seen to be continuous. The information given by Messrs. Pilgrim and Wright of the two fields ought to prevent rash speculation and check any inclination to embark on operations which are practically certain to prove futile,

"COMPULSORY VOLUNTEERING."

THE Man-in-the-Street if a somewhat misleading term, is at any rate an abstract individuality personifying Public Opinion and his views which are the outcome of knowledge distilled from practically the whole of the Public Press of the world and flavoured by much discussion, generally represent a very accurate and intelligent grasp of the special question that may be occupying his attention. No doubt at the present moment he has nothing more prominently before his mind than the question of National Defence, propounded and so pathetically impressed upon him by that much respected veteran soldier and statesman, Lord Roberts. Pathetically, because in spite of his great claim on his country, though all grant him a hearing and in their hearts much acknowledge the correctness of his attitude, his patriot pleading seems to fall on such unproductive soil; and added to his ever present personal sorrow must be felt the reproachful pang that his great labours are not being appreciated by the country for whose future well-being—nay, more, its very safety—he is devoting those latter years of his life—years which he, if anyone, should be able to spend in well-earned rest. At a time when the whole civilized world is so to speak resting on its oars and awaiting a sign, when it has been most clearly proved that we, if any nation, should be strong to uphold our own. We see our new War Minister taking in hand measures for the reduction of our all too scanty army, and apparently he is ready to "motor" along that road which angels fear to tread—what, though he may claim the reduction to be no reduction, is the nation to be deceived by the pretence that we are really making improvements at a saving of a paltry million or two and that the rejuvenation of our militia and the clarifying of our volunteers is going to more than fill the gap thus caused? When we see a new and perfected militia organization spring phœnix-like from its own ashes—and will any one deny the ashes?—and when our volunteers shall have earned the title to be looked upon as a reliable field force—then and not till then may we dare to do anything that may appear to outsiders to savour of reduction in our regular forces. Why, even now our foreign rivals must be laughing in their sleeves to think that so few years have made us forget those lessons that we learned so thoroughly—and little wonder if we consider at what cost—after our last war.

What about that vaunted patriotism which sent our manhood, as Imperial Yeomanry, at a moment's notice to South Africa? Where are the "Mafficking" millions who thus shewed their patriotism as the safety valve of going out to fight themselves and take an active share in their country's defence was denied them, let us at least hope that this was their excuse? Surely now, the man in the street is not skulking and hiding round corners because he fears, or is too self-indulgent to corroborate the reality of his recent patriotic fervour, by now coming forward with a full voiced eagerness to volunteer to be made fit to serve his country at some future time. And what is to be the extent of his submission? That has to be decided. And the man in the street here as elsewhere should be the arbiter of his own destiny. It is too much to look for Patriotism in Party Politics. What Ministry is going to jeopardize its existence by putting forward "Conscription" as its party cry? Yet this would be the best cure for the present nervous debility in our electorate. Chinese labour and Slavery—a few thousand Chinese coolies who have willingly crossed the seas to earn the modest capital that shall buy them the shop or wife or what not and which they can not earn at home—to repatriate—note the word-coining which is no terminological inexactitude forsooth—these men against their will. Here we have a popular party cry to which, otherwise same individuals are willing to prostitute their intelligence by lending themselves to the self-deception that they believe in the righteousness of their cause! No, we do not want true conscription. The latent patriotism is amongst us all right, but a suitable outlet has to be made for it by those whose business it is to keep our Military house in order. "Compulsory Volunteering," though an apparent paradox, best expresses the limit of our requirements. In a new found Militia or Volunteers, we may learn to look for the remedy we need. All our able-bodied manhood should be compelled to earn the attribute "efficient" in one or other of these forces, and here we lay down no hard and fast law as to months of service, and those who wish to get through with their training quickly can perfect themselves at their leisure before they are called upon to show their worth. Let the man in the street but see the way open for him, and who can doubt his readiness to respond readily to this new demand on his services? But we must not expect him to become enthusiastic over such parodies as our auxiliary forces now appear. He will follow a lead if he be given a leader he can trust, but to weaken an army already over feeble for its requirements is not the way to inspire him with confidence.

FOUR YEARS AGO.

GOD SAVE THE KING! Four years ago to-day took place in Westminster Abbey the Coronation of Their Imperial Majesties, King Edward and Queen Alexandra, whom God preserve. Happily the fourth anniversary of that historic event finds Britain once more at peace with all the world. At the time of the Coronation she was in the throes of the war in South Africa, and her soldiers have been engaged in lesser affairs in different corners of the earth mostly ever since. Now has succeeded the happy time of international friendships and ententes—the time in which Peace hath her victories not less renowned than War. Many of the historic figures at the Coronation have already passed to the Great Unknown. The venerable Archbishop who placed the Imperial Crown upon the King's head, and tottered with the weight of his eighty years in doing so, soon passed away. The Prime Minister, Lord Salisbury, thrice Premier of England, followed a little later; and the Duke of Cambridge, the oldest Prince of the English Royal family, and for forty years Commander-in-Chief of the Army, was also soon borne to his last resting place. Admiral Sir Harry Keppel, for so many years a great friend of the late Queen, and Lord Templemore, the Father of the House of Lords, who were both at the Coronation, are also at rest. King Edward and Queen Alexandra and the rest of the Royal Family are just now in the best of health, and may it be many years before the Coronation of King George the Fifth!

TO-DAY being the Anniversary of the Coronation of His Majesty's the King-Emperor, a salute of 31 guns will be fired from the Saluting Battery at sunrise in honor of the occasion.

THE present Alpine climbing season has already resulted in an unusually heavy list of accidents, six persons having been killed in two days.

A WRECK buoy painted green with the word "Wreck" in white letters on its side has been placed on the East or Mid-channel side of the wreck of Pilot Schooner No. 1.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Dolka Railway for the week ending 23rd June, amounted to Rs. 2,199, being a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 178. The total earnings from the 1st of January to the 23rd of June were Rs. 50,086, being a decrease on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 5,455.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway for the week ending 23rd June amounted to Rs. 10,683, being an decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 5,528. The total earnings from the 1st of January to the 23rd of June were Rs. 7,13,354, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 1,75,588.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway for the week ending 23rd June, amounted to Rs. 3,808, being a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 289. The total earnings from the 1st of January to the 23rd of June were Rs. 1,22,231, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 15,617.

THE death is announced of Miss Gaynor Rowlands, who was very well-known in India, which she first visited, as a member of Mr. John Gunni's Company, in 1901-02 when she scored an immediate success in all the various operas which that clever organisation played. Miss Gaynor Rowlands had been connected with the stage for many years, a vocation for which she always displayed the greatest enthusiasm. After her lengthened tour in India, she scored a success in "Lady Molly" as "Hester" under the direction of Mr. Sidney Jones. She then joned Mr. G. Ewardes's Gaiety Company, and speedily established herself a favourite in many pieces, notably "The Orchid," "La Poupee," and "The Spring Chicken." The cause of death was heart failure, following an operation. She is a great loss to the musical comedy stage, as she was undoubtedly one of its brightest ornaments.

LARGE numbers of sparrows have been seen hovering over the wheat in the eastern counties. The farmers say that this portends an early harvest.

OVER the church tower of the little village of Grafsulzen flies a snow-white flag—the only one in Austria. This flag will remain there until the bell tolls in the belfry. It signifies that there has not been a death in the village for a year.

THE story is told of a society which disseminates moral literature who sent a railway manager a large number of free tracts to place in the waiting-rooms. One was entitled "A Route to the New Jerusalem." The letter it received in reply declined the tracts. "We cannot place the tracts," wrote the manager, "as the N. J. is not on our system."

THERE is a pathetic touch in Sir Theodore Martin's fresh letter in the *Times* regarding the motor omnibus nuisance in Kensington. "This note is written," he says, "on my way to my country house, Bryntysilio, Llangollen. I could endure the noise and smell and vibration of my Onslow-square house no longer."

A CURIOUS endowment is attached to the Whitefield Tabernacle in Finsbury, which is about to be transferred to Muswell-hill. Over eighty years ago a Devonshire man bequeathed a sum, the income of which—£15 a year—was to be given to the minister to spend on holiday in the county of Devon, the only condition required being that he must preach in the county during his vacation.

MEMENTO-HUNTERS were early on the scene of the Handcross disaster. Pieces of wood, bits of broken glass, splinters for the smashed car were picked up. Before the car could be removed attempts were made to cut pieces from it, and so great did the nuisance become that a sergeant of police had to be stationed on the spot. During the whole of one day the plantation at the bottom of the bank was alive with relic-hunters, and blood-besmeared bracken and young trees were carried away.

SPEAKING at the Chambers of Commerce Conference, Mr. Hamar Greenwood, the member for York, eulogised Free Trade. "Never," he declaimed above the uproar, "has the trade of England shaped better for greater prosperity than at the present moment." "And other countries, too," cried some one. "Then we can all unite," retorted Mr. Greenwood, amid laughter, "and 'praise God from whom all blessings flow.'"

A CHEESEMONGER'S assistant named Robert Ward, sent by the Newington Bench to prison for two months for purloining three cheeses belonging to his master, gave evidence on his own behalf, and was questioned by counsel. "I believe that you are of an artistic turn of mind, and have written plays? Was not the title of one 'Led astray'?" Ward: "Yes, but that has nothing to do with this case."

AN interesting fish story comes from Devonshire. A gentleman, who was fishing in the river Culme, had not been well rewarded, got tired and went for a stroll, leaving his rod on the bank. On his return he found the rod had gone, and at last discovered it in mid-stream. His efforts to recover it were retarded by something heavy on the hook—there was a pike weighing 11lb. on the end. This was got ashore, and inside it was a trout, in whose gills was the hook. The trout had swallowed the bait, and had in turn been swallowed by the pike.

THE Sultan of Turkey was regretting to Sir Nicholas O'Conor, the British Ambassador, at Constantinople, that Mr. Bryce, with his dislike of Turkey and his leanings towards the Macedonians, should be in the Cabinet. The Sultan was amused by the Ambassador's reply: "Your Majesty need not worry about Mr. Bryce, for in Ireland he has a Macedonia of his own to keep him, busy."

MR. J. PHELPS STOKES, the young American millionaire philanthropist, whose romantic wedding to Miss Rose Pastor, formerly a cigarette worker, will be remembered, has now formally adopted the Socialist creed, and will work henceforth for the propagation of the doctrine of collective ownership. Since their return to New York from Europe (says the *Telegraph*) the couple have lived in the smallest of flats in the centre of the slum district, and have worked unremittingly for the benefit of the poor.

WHEN the German editors were invited to lunch at Windsor, the King was careful to say that the one lady editor should be included. But Mme. Braun was a Social Democrat, and she refused to go. Mr. Stead wrote begging her to accept, but pleaded in vain. Lord Avebury sat on Lord Farquhar's right. The chair on his left was vacant. "Where," asked Lord Farquhar, "is the lady? I was promised a lady, and reserved her this chair." An excuse was murmured as to Mme. Braun being with her small son in the town, but at last the truth came out. The lady was a Social Democrat. "But," said Lord Farquhar, 'what on earth difference does that make?' I am sorry she has not come."

MAJOR RONALD ROSS, whose work in connection with malaria and mosquitoes is so well known, has called attention to a report just issued by the Suez Canal Company, which shows that since 1903 no new case of malaria has been observed at Ismailia. The ordinary mosquitoes (by which is meant the *Culicina*) have disappeared, and all the inhabitants have been able to discontinue the use of mosquito nets. Although a few *Anopheles* enter the town from the environs during the autumn, they do so in very small numbers—so small as not to constitute any danger, as shown by the complete disappearance of the fever. It must be remembered that up to 2,000 cases of malaria used to occur annually in this town.

THE WORLD'S TIMBER.

THE question of the gradual exhaustion of our coalfields is one that is always being raised, and it would seem that we need to be continually reassured as to the length of time that we can draw upon this source of wealth. The deliberate opinion of an expert that the supply of coal is ample, and that we need have no anxiety for the future, is one that is very welcome. But, says a writer in the *Manchester Guardian*, a similar question with regard to wood, which is hardly of less importance, fails to excite any interest.

The explanation of this indifference is not far to seek. There is a notion that the use of wood and timber in construction is diminishing, and that the greater employment of iron and steel tends to reduce its economic value. Such an idea is not well-founded, and it can be easily shown that in those countries where the use of iron and still is greatest, there also the consumption of wood increases most rapidly. The effect of this misconception is, moreover, heightened by the fact that we can see the timber growing. Every ton of coal removed from the mine is, it must be admitted, lost to the world; there is no opportunity for replacing that which is mined; it represents a loss of so much capital. But timber is a matter of cultivation; we have a harvest of wood, and the work of destruction is replaced by renewal. The word "harvest" is misleading. The production of forest trees, in which time enters as a principal factor, is under the control of very different economic regulations from those which govern industrial and agricultural production. As a rule, every rise in price of a commodity has a tendency to increase its production. But when it is a question of timber, a rise in price induces the present occupant of the land to realise the wealth in the forests accumulated by preceding generations. A landowner would not consider this improvident conduct; but the consequence is that with each increase in the demand there arises a corresponding destruction and a dimunition of the power of production. The question really at stake is this, Is the annual production of timber greater or less than the annual consumption? If it is greater, we must soon come to the end of the supply, and with the scarcity a rise in price will soon make itself felt.

Apart from the consideration of statistics, whose correct interpretation presents some special difficulties, there are some very obvious circumstances which might suggest to us that we are treating the product of the world's forests with unwarrantable indifference. The enormous clearances of the forest lands and the larger area brought under cultivation are matters upon which we look with satisfaction, and upon which we are inclined to congratulate ourselves, without sufficiently remembering that we have not only removed the timber, but also reduced the number of acres on which timber can be grown. That is to say, with a larger population and the prospects of a greater demand in the future, we have lessened the capacity for production. Our satisfaction at the increased expanse of agricultural land is based upon the consideration that we can produce a more valuable crop upon the cleared ground than the virgin forest can offer. But this prospect may not always be realised and the policy on which it is based may prove to be shortsighted. In any case, the wanton and hurried destruction of forest trees in countries brought under the control of civilised nations is not an unmixed blessing. But while it seems probable that untapped sources of supply must grow scarcer and scarcer, we can already trace the effect of an increased demand for good-sized timber in those lands where the management of forests is to a certain extent regulated by legal enactments. France is a country which is especially interested in economising its wood supply. Wood is not only a source of revenue to the Government and the main wealth of certain departments, such as L'Oise and La Gironde but entering as it does largely into domestic consumption, plays no small part in ministering to the comfort of the people.

Statistics derived from the Custom-houses of the several European nations do not afford us the enlightenment that could be desired. We are obliged to leave out of consideration all the wood that has been worked or fashioned into manufactured articles, and all the by-products, such as resins, cork, bark, &c., and confine ourselves entirely to the wood, in bulk, whether squared, sawn, or split. Even with these limitations, it is not easy to determine whether squared, sawn, or some countries is in excess of or below the demand. If during several years a country imports more wood than it exports, and if the differences go on continually increasing from year to year, it is a fair inference that there is a deficiency in production; but if, on the contrary, the exports for several years show that more wood is exported than imported, it does not necessarily follow that that country is producing wood in excess of its needs. It is possible that this apparent overproduction is not due to a regular growth, but arises from an encroachment on the capital. It would be comparable with the expenditure of a spendthrift, and would demoustrate the destruction, rather than the production, of this commodity.

Of all the European countries which publish statistics treating this matter with sufficient definiteness, there are but five in which the exportation of wood exceeds the importation. These five countries are Norway, Sweden, Finland, Russia, and, in a less degree, Roumania and Bosnia. Therefore all the countries which are most thickly populated have ceased to be wood-producers. Indeed it would seem that one might treat density of population as a determining factor in pronouncing on this question of ability to contribute to the world's supply of timber. We can almost say what must be the average number of inhabitants to the square mile at which it becomes necessary to import wood. But whether an approximate number can be assigned or not, it is evident that there must come a time when the supply of timber will be found insufficient. And, again, it will be noticed that it is in those countries where not only is industry most developed, but where iron and steel and coal are most abundant that the imports of wood are greatest.

If we take England, where the density of population is very marked, we find the greatest difference between imports and exports. During the five years 1894-9 the average annual excess amounted to fifteen million cubic metres, of the approximate value of twenty million pounds. We shall get a better idea of these large figures if we say that this quantity represents two and a half times the total amount of timber produced in all the forests of France. But what is more important still is the rate of increase. Since 1860 the amount imported has trebled, and the demand is still increasing. It would be tedious to review each country in turn, but we may take Germany as a typical instance of a Continental country differing in one essential particular from our own. Germany is not only well wooded, but the Government pays great attention to the management of the forests, so that here we see to what extent home efforts operate to discourage foreign importation. In 1898 the excess of German imports amounted to over nine million cubic metres, and here again the rate of increase is very pronounced. If now we look at countries like Norway, which have apparently an excessive production of wood, the prospect is far from cheering. We can count but little on Norway, and indeed on some other countries, as a source of future supply. The forest surface of Norway is about 21 per cent. of the total area and the productiveness of these lands has been considerably impaired. The bulk of wood exported has remained the same for several years, showing no tendency to expand, and if the money value has increased, that is due to the rise in price of timber. About a million and a half cubic metres is the amount which Norway can at present contribute to the European demand. One cause that has tended to diminish the supply of wood from this country is the manufacture of wood pulp and the manner in which the industry is carried on. Young trees can be used for the purpose, and this has induced the landowners to cut down a large number of immature trees. In this way they sacrifice the harvest of the future. In 1875 the exportation of wood pulp was only 8,500 tons; in 1898 it had reached 315,000 tons, representing over a million cubic metres of forest timber. Taking the whole five countries whence a supply can be drawn, the total amount of rough wood on which we can count yearly is about 26 million cubic metres, but as countries like Russia advance in the scale of civilisation, and as they become more thickly inhabited, this quantity will undergo considerable diminution. We leave out of consideration for the present the supplies of the New World. Canada for a long time can, and will have to, make up the deficiency in certain classes of wood, but it is impossible to view the future supply of the timber market without misgiving.

HAINAULT FOREST.

THE dedication to the public by the President of the Board of Agriculture of the old Forest of Hainault recalls a somewhat similar occasion on May 6, 1882, when the late Queen Victoria opened the Forest of Epping at High Beach in the presence of a large assembly of people. Of all the counties near the Metropolis none, perhaps, has been more intimately known as a "paradisus" or hunting preserve than Essex, and the mere fact of its having been preserved for centuries has really made it more interesting now to the wandering naturalist or botanist. In former days nearly the whole county, with one or two small exceptions is said to have been brought under the Forest Code and all the laws of "vert or venery." Woe betide the man who invaded the solitudes with a dog that was not "expedited" or who cut wood in the King's "Bosci," or strictly preserved coverts, or who carried bow and arrows along the forest tracks. In 1630 there were terrible fines exacted for spoiling the greenwood in Hainault Forest.

The "Forest of Essex" was also called "The Forest of Waltham," and this takes us back to a Saxon name and to Saxon times. Was it not to "Waltham Holy Cross" that the king of Tofig, the sheriff of Somerset, brought, so it was said, from ancient Leodgaresburgh, now known as St. Michael's Hill at Montacute, in Somerset, that wonderful Cross of Flint? And was it not around Waltham that the first few Saxon settlers clustered, the followers of Tofig, who loved to hunt here in the "lawns" and plains of Essex? Many years afterwards, in 1066, just before the fateful Battle of Senlac, Harold paid that mysterious visit to the Holy Cross which, bowing to him, as Freeman has noted, seemed to presage ruin. "Harold's Park," marked in Speed's map (1662) as an enclosure, has handed down the name of "Coues Haroldus," and Harold, buried at Waltham, sleeps his last long sleep there in Essex. It was in the "Forest of Essex" that King Charles I. made that desperate attempt to enforce the Forest Laws again in all their rigour by means of fines for forest offences; and in the "Strafford Letters" there is an allusion to the plans of the King: "The Forest Justice seat hath been kept this Easter week (1635) and all Essex has become Forest," and the county, indeed, was found to be within the bounds of the "old Forest of Havering" (the manor of Havering being ancient Crown demesne), by a jury of Verderers, Rangers, and other officials. In the time of Edward II. Haveriug had been the dower of his Queen. Indeed, the whole region is full of Royal associations. At Enfield, of course, just outside the Essex Forest, Queen Elizabeth, James I., and Charles II. used to hunt frequently, the boundary of the county forming no barrier to them. "Theobalds" figured largely in the reign of James I. Evelyn, speaking of this forest region, wondered how there was not a house, church, barn or building, except three hunting lodges, in the compass of twenty-five miles, although the distance from London was only fourteen miles. To one hunting lodge appertained 3,000 head of deer. At Chingford, in Epping Forest, an old oak table used to be shown in the Manor House, on which James I., on his return from hunting, is said humorously to have knighted a sirloin of beef. We take it the sport was good that day. Also an oak panel used to be displayed in the same house which was said to have formed part of Queen Elizabeth's coach in which she rode after her thanksgiving for the overthrow of the Armada. At Chigwell, in Hainault Forest, itself—a portion really of the wider term Essex or Waltham Forest, and lying between the Roding River on the west and Bourne Brook on the east—was formerly a Royal "mansio," called Potteles or Langford now remembered, as Mr. W. R. Fisher reminds us in his account of Essex Forest, in "King Place Farm." From Chigwell Hill, as many London visitors will doubtless discover if they wander to Hainault Forest, is a fine view of the dome of St. Paul's, of Norwood, of Shooter's Hill, of Greenwich Hospital and Park, of Woolwich, and of a long stretch of Father Thames. In 1809 a road was made through Hainault Forest from Chigwell Hill to Romford, and it is pleasant to think that for the benefit of those who like to make acquaintance with Nature first-hand after "pent in populous city," the air is refreshing and invigorating.

Hainault was originally spelt Hynoholt, and has nothing to do with the Hainaulters or Elizabeth of Hainault in Plantagenet days, and Hainault was ancient Crown demesne. For, in 18 James I. the wood and coverts that lay within "Chappell Henault and "West Henault," two divisions of the Forest of Hemault, were described in a contemporary documents as "His Majesty's own soyle and inheritance and parcel of the possession of the Crown of England and the very gardeine of the said Forest (of Waltham) in respect of the delight and comodiousness thereof for the chasing of the Redd and fallow deer."

In the reigns of Queen Elizabeth and of James I. the Forest Courts were held "apud le King's Head" at Chigwell, and it is said that the room could be seen up to modern times in which the courts were held, together with an arched recess and an access to a certain wine cellar stored with bottles of wine which everyone who had a licence to hunt was compelled to provide for the benefit of the jovial forest officials. Charles Dickens has, we believe, immortalised this place in "Barnaby Rudge." In Stuart times the "Forest of Hainault"—like the famous Forest of Dean, which the Spaniards wished to utterly destroy because of its ship timber in Armada days—had a fine national asset in its oaks, and old Pepys saw many trees of the King's being hewn in the forest (1662), and he mentions the complaints of the Admiralty officers that the country was "backward with bringing in the wood." As late as 1794, when England had to look to her "wooden walls" with special care, 470 loads of oak timber were felled in Hainault for the use of the Navy, of which 442 loads were actually used ("Fisher's Forest of Essex").

In consequence of the Portman Commission of 1849, appointed to look into the New Forest and Epping Forest, an Act was passed in 1851 for the disafforestation of Hainault Forest. The "wastes" of this forest amounted to about 4,000 acres, of which 2,842 were Crown property and known as King's Woods. There were also within Hainault Forest about 13,000 acres of enclosed land, so the ancient perambulation of this forest must have been a large one. For many years there has been a constant struggle with lords of manors, in which Sir Robert Hunter has figured largely, we believe, to recover these forest wastes for the people, and there have been very many vexing questions of "commoning" and of "commoning by vicinage," of "lopping rights" and other immemorial rights and customs to be settled. In Hainault wastes there were old lopping rights, and, far back in the time of the Forest Laws, the privileged squatters and cottagers had the right to lop wood even during the sacred "Fence month" when the hinds dropped the calves (fifteen days before and after old Midsummer Day). There was a curious old custom in Hainault Forest by which every poor widow in Barking and Dagenham within the forest, not receiving parochial relief, and whose husband had been dead for one year, should have one load of wood yearly on Easter Monday from the King's Forest or King's Woods; or, in lieu of it, eight shillings in money in the case of those who could not procure a team to carry the wood on that day. It will be noted that the present acreage of Hainault Forest, given as 803 acres only, falls far short of the old forest; but the place will be a valuable breathing-place for the overgrown East End of London, and the London County Council have now become Conservators, just as formerly "the Corporation of London" were appointed Conservators of the limited and defined Epping Forest in 1878.

Earl Carrington, in dedicating Hainault Forest to public use, was indeed, upon historic soil where, since the days of Edward the Confessor, and probably before this, English kings and monarchs have disported themselves. In these latter days there is a widening of privileges, and where, centuries ago, in Hainault Forest the chartered huntsmen of the Abbess of Barking or the packs of the Bishop of London or the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's were by solemn grant and charter allowed to take fat venison, there now the children of another generation will wander welcomed and unmolested. In this region, also, replete with history, more serious visitors may learn something on the spot about the eventful annals of their

A RIFT IN THE LUTE.

MR. KEIR HARDIE ATTACKS MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL.

The Last Hope of Liberalism.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUGUST 8.

Mr. Keir Hardie, in his reply to Mr. Winston Churchill's remarks regarding the Cockermouth election, strongly advised the recent convert from Toryison not to indulge in vainglorious threats. The Liberals had already, tried and failed, and it must be the Labourities who intended to increase the present representation.

THE RUSSIAN STRIKES.

General Total Failure.

LONDON, AUGUST 8.

It is officially announced at St Petersburg that the general strike is a complete failure. The movement was never of serious dimensions, except at Moscow and St. Petersburg where it has already collapsed owing to the vigour displayed by the authorities in arresting the agitators and dispersing crowds.

THE WRECK OF THE "SIRIO."

Grave Charge against the Captain.

ALLEGED COWARDICE OF THE CREW.

"SAUVE QUI PEUT."

LONDON, AUGUST 8

The conduct of the officers and crew of the steamer "Sirio" which was wrecked is the subject of much criticism.

The survivors agree in reporting that the Captain left his cabin promptly when the ship struck, and jumped into a boat shouting out *Sauve qui peut* and the officers and crew followed him.

LADY CUZRON'S WILL.

A Simple Document.

LONDON, AUGUST 8.

Lady Curzon's Will, dated 29th December 1898, written in her own hand on board the "Arabia" in the Indian Ocean, has been published. Exclusive of settled property, the estate, valued at £12,000 sterling, is bequeathed to her husband.

DUEL BETWEEN FRENCH GENERALS.

An Old Farce Repeated.

LONDON, AUGUST 8.

A dispute, which has taken place between Genera Negrier and General Andre, arising from the latter's memoirs, led to a duel. General Andre fired harmlessly and General Negrier did not respond.

THE FAR EAST IN CANADA.

New Colony for Japanese.

A POLL TAX FOR CHINESE.

LONDON, AUGUST 8.

It is stated at Ottawa that one hundred thousand acres have been placed at the disposal of the Japanese to establish a Colony in Alberta.

A Proclamation has been issued by Newfoundland imposing a head tax of three hundred dollars on the Chinese entering the Colony.

THE "MIKASA" REFLOATED.

Nearly a Year Aground.

LONDON, AUGUST 8.

Reuter (Tokio) says that the "Mikasa," which was wrecked on the 12th September, has been refloated.

CRICKET NEWS.

LONDON, AUGUST 8.

Gloucester has beaten Essex by nine wickets.

(The above telegrams were much delayed on the Cable.)

AMENDMENT OF THE ARMY ACT

Comes into Force in January.

ABOLITION OF CORPORAL PUNISHMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, AUGUST 8.

The provision of the Army Act of 1906, which abolishes Corporal Punishment in Military Prisons does not legally come into force in India until the 31st of December 1906. Lord Kitchener has, however, ordered that Corporal Punishment is not to be inflicted on any prisoner, subject to the Army Act in any Military Prison in India, from the present date.

SIMLA FINE ARTS EXHIBITION.

Opens on Monday.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 8.

The Simla Fine Arts Exhibition will be opened by the Viceroy on Monday, the 13th instant. The Pictures which are now being hung for the Exhibition, though not showing any work of exceptional merit, will be of good average excellence.

SIMLA IMPROVEMENT COMMITTEE

How to Use the Twenty Lakhs Grant.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 8.

The names of Messrs. Jacob and Maclagan and Colonel Thomson have been omitted from the Simla Improvement Committee as finally constituted and the Committee will hence include the Hon. Mr. E. M. Baker, President, and Sir Louis Dane, Mr. H. H. Risley, Major Douglas and Mr. Ducane Smythe, Members, with a Punjab Official as Secretary. The duties of the Committee will consist of determining the manner in which the twenty lakhs of rupees, the imperial grant, should be utilised.

THE PARTITION OF BENGAL

Anniversary the Proclamation.

IMMENSE PROCESSION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 8.

Yesterday afternoon, being the anniversary of the Proclamation of the Partition of Bengal, a great Swadeshi demonstration was held in Calcutta. The procession was a formidable one in numbers, and decidedly picturesque and full of enthusiasm. Various Societies were represented by large Deputations of their members, including the *Bande Mataram* Society, the Anti-Circular Society, the Swadeshi Society, etc. The members of each Society carried a small banner of its particular colour. Large crowds lined the route up to the Parsee Bagan in Upper Circular Road,—the destination of the procession, and cheered the demonstrators and responded enthusiastically to the cries of *Bande Mataram*, which the processionists never seemed tired of uttering. Extra Police were present on the arrival of the procession at the Parsee Bagan. Under the Presidency of Babu Nagendra Nath Sen, a meeting was held to celebrate the anniversary of the Partition of Bengal and to renew the Swadeshi vow. The proceedings commenced with a prayer read by the President. He prayed to the Almighty for His blessings to enable the people to keep the Swadeshi vow. Then Babu Bhupendro Nath Bose proposed, amid deafening cheers, that the National Flag of Triumph and Unity be offered to Babu Surendra Nath Banerjee. A flag was than hoisted just behind the platform, and Babu Banerjee embraced Bhupendra Babu closely as a mark of acceptance.

Babu Banerjee then said that it was difficult for him to express the feelings which were uppermost in his mind on a unique occasion like that. He considered it the most glorious moment of his life when he was called upon to unfold a banner which was emblematic of national awakening and triumph. He asked all to salute the flag which was a sign and emblem of the unification of all the races—a standard of unity which they must all resolve to follow. Wherever it floated, the flag would lead them to victory and the accomplishment of their political emancipation. The 7th of August, 1905, had given them a new national life, but the 7th of August, 1906, gave them that flag. Babu Sen then delivered his Presidential speech, after which Babu Banerjee was called upon by the President to move the following Resolution :—That the inhabitants of Calcutta, in Public Meeting assembled, desire to commemorate the 7th of August as a day on which last year the agitation against the Partition of Bengal was started by the Boycott and Swadeshi movement, and that in commemorating this day, the Meeting once again renews the Swadeshi vow and declines to accept the Partition of Bengal as a settled fact, and resolves to continue the agitation against it with a view to its modification or withdrawal. At the end of his speech he asked the audience to stand up and to take the Swadeshi Vow. Babu Banerjee dictated the vow, word for word, and the audience repeated it in chorus. Babu J. N. Roy then proposd a vote of thanks to the Chair and the meeting dispersed.

The following are the words of the Swadeshi Vow :—

"We do hereby invoke God's presence and solemnly promise to abstain from the purchase of all foreign goods and confine ourselves, to the best of our abilities, to country-made articles."

LETTER FROM THE HOME BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Teachers' Registration Regulations.

NEW BILL BEFORE PARLIAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, AUGUST 8.

The Secretary of State for India has forwarded to the Government of India a copy of a letter from the Board of Education at Home regarding their procedure in future, respecting the Registration of Teachers. The letter runs as follows :—

Board of Education, Whitehall, London, S. W.
The 16th of June, 1906.

Sir,—With reference to Sir C. Lyall's letter of the 24th ultimo, I am to state, for the information of the Secretary of State for India in Council, and for communication to the Government of India, that the information forwarded has been considered, and that it appears that the United Free Church of Scotland Girls' Boarding School, Bombay, does not reach the standard required for recognition. The Board have, therefore, decided not to recognise the School for the purposes of Sections 3 (3) and 4 of the Teachers' Registration Regulation and the Teachers' Registration Council are being notified accordingly.

I am to draw attention to the following Section, relating to the Treachers' Register, contained in the Education (England and Wales) Bill now before Parliament.

Section 35.—Any obligation to frame a form or to keep a Register of Teachers, under paragraph (a) of Section 4 of the Board of Education Act 1899 shall cease.

It will be noticed that the discontinuance of the Treachers' Register would not be a necessary consequence of the Section, becoming law. It is to be observed, at the same time, that if the Register should be discontinued, the recognition for the Teachers' Registration Regulations would cease in consequence, as the Registration Regulations are framed for forming and keeping the Register. While the position of the Register remains undecided the Board are ready to consider Schools for recognition in connection with the Teachers' Registration Regulations if desired. But under the circumstances recognition for purposes of the Regulations is not being given, at present, for a period beyond December, 31st next.—I have, etc., (Sd.) W. N. BRUCE.

To the Under-Secretary of State for India,
India Office, S. W.

MEDICAL STORE DEPARTMENT.

Improved Conditions of Service.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 8.

In order to improve the conditions of Service in the Medical Store Depots, allowances on the following scale have been sanctioned, with effect from the 24th of June 1906, for Military Assistant Surgeons and Military Hospital Assistants employed in those Institutions :—

1. For Subordinate Charge of Medical Store Depots :—

Senior Assistant Surgeon—Rs. 150 a month.
Assistant Surgeon—1st class Rs. 125 a month.
Do. 2nd class Rs. 100 „
Do. 3rd class Rs. 75 „
Do. 4th class Rs. 50 „

2. Assistant Surgeons employed at a Medical Store Depot, without being in Subordinate Charge of it, Rs. 50 a month.

3. Hospital Assistants employed at a Medical Store Depot, 25 per cent. a month on his Grade pay.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA AUGUST 8.

No recommendation whatever up to the present time has been made regarding mustering out of the two Moplah Regiments of the Southern Command.

THE RAINS, IN UPPER INDIA.

More Slips on the Simla-Kalka Line.

PROSPECTS FOR THROUGH-TRAINS FAVOURABLE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, AUGUST 8.

As fast as the Simla-Kalka Line is cleared, fresh slips are occurring ; but the weather looks more settled in the Hills, and, if it keeps fine, through-running will be resumed in a day or two.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 8.

Yesterday a train got through from Kalka to Barogh, and the line is reported to be clear right up to Khanderghat, and the trains may resume running in a day or two.

COOCH BEHAR LINE STILL BLOCKED.

TRAFFIC ON E. B. S. RAILWAY RESUMED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 8.

The damage caused by floods to the Cooch Behar Railway line extends over 32 miles, there being eight serious and a number of minor damages. A trolly and trained service for mails, first and second class passengers has been arranged, and these classes of passengers will be booked if they are desirous of getting through on the Cooch Behar line. The journey will, however, be very tedious, owing to frequent changes from trolly to train.

The railway Company expect to get trains through by the 18th instant.

The Eastern Bengal State Railway notify that booking of all description of traffic has now been resumed above Haldibari in the upward direction and below Jalpaiguri in the downward.

THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE MOORE.

Departure For Mysore.

MR. JUSTICE STALEY'S FAREWELL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUG. 8.

Mr. Justice Moore left Madras yesterday evening to take up the appointment as Chief Judge of Mysore.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, AUGUST 8.

Mr. Justice Staley sat this morning for the last time as Chief Judge of the Mysore Chief Court. The members of the local Bar presented a brief appreciative address of farewell, to which Mr. Staley replied in a very few words.

He invited any gentlemen, who wished, to remain for a few minutes, so that he could introduce them to his successor, Mr. Justice Moore.

GARDEN PARTY AT THE MYSORE RESIDENCY.

Large Enjoyable Gathering.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, AUGUST 8.

A large garden party was given this evening by the Hon'ble Mr. S. M. Fraser, British Resident, and Mrs. Fraser at the Residency with the threefold object viz., of biding farewell to Mr. E. Staley, Chief Judge, Mysore Chief Court who to-day vacated his office on retirement to England, to welcome Mr. Lewis Moore, the newly appointed Chief Judge, who assumed charge to-day, and to congratulate Mr. Rai Bahadur P. S. Krishna Rao on his elevation to the Chief Court Bench.

There was a very large gathering, practically all the chief officers in the Mysore Service Mr. Madhav Rao, the Dewan, the late Dewan Sir P. N. Krishna Murti, H. H. Yuvaraj of Mysore, many members of the Bar practising in Bangalore and Mysore, the Bishop of Madras Heads of Department in Mysore and British Service, missionaries etc. About 200 guests gathered together on the Residency grounds and were received by the host and hostess, general introductions being made of the guests of the evening. There were many entertainments, native music, and refreshments. The guests departed after a pleasant evening.

FRONTIER DISSENSIONS.

Khan of Dir's Brother Again Troublesome.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 8.

A Press communique issued here states : Reports from Malakand state that the Khan of Dir who, since the agreement recently concluded at Chakdara has committed many acts displeasing to the tribes under him, has recently, as the result of a quarrel with the Khans of Robat and Bargholi, moved his forces against these Khans which act is an infringement of his recent agreement and has much offended the tribes in the neighbourhood. Information received on the 5th and 6th instant stated that Badsha Khan had captured Birum and was investing Bargholi and Rohat.

A later report states that hostilities have ceased for the moment as Badshah Khan who has arrived at Rohat has consented to listen to the representations of the Painda Khel Jirga on behalf of the Khan of Rohat.

Reports have also been received of dimensions between the Nawali of Nawagai and his son Abdulla Khan. A number of Mamunds are said to have entered Nawagai in support of the latter who has also enlisted the sympathies of the Khan of Khar and of Miangul Jan, the brother of the Khan of Dir.

FRIDAY'S COUNCIL MEETING AT SIMLA.

List of Business.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 8.

The list of business to be brought forward at the meeting of the Council of the Governor-General of India for Friday the 10th August 1906 is as follows :—

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Excise Act 1896 and also to introduce the Bill ; also to move that the Bill together with statement of objects and reasons relating thereto be published in the *Gazette of India*, in English and in local official *Gazettes* of the United Provinces, the Punjab, Central Provinces, Burma and Coorg in English and in such other languages as the Local Governments think fit.

The Hon'ble Sir Denzil Ibbetson to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Land Improvement Loans Act 1883, and Agriculturists' Loans Act 1884 and also to introduce the Bill ; also to move that the Bill together with the statement of objects and reasons relating thereto be published in the *Gazette of India*, in English and in local official *Gazettes* in English and in such other Languages as the Local Governments think fit.

THE HIGHLANDERS' BALL.

Fixed for Next Month.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 8.

The 93rd Highlanders' ball which is one of the great features of the season is fixed for 21st September.

ENGINE DRIVER CHARGED WITH NEGLIGENCE.

Lieutenant-Governor's Train in Danger.

ACCUSED CONVICTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, AUGUST 8.

A sensational case was before the Courts this afternoon. A. G. Davis, an Engine Driver, was prosecuted for being in a state of intoxication while in charge of the Lieutenant-Governor's special train which left Mission Road Station on 3rd April. The accused absconded leaving for Singapore on April 12th on the "Bangala."

Carter, Locomotive Foreman, said he received a report in consequence of which he went to Phyre Street Station some time after the Lieutenant-Governor's special train had left. It was at night. Witness saw the Station-master and accused. Witness asked him what was up and he said he didn't know. Witness noticed nothing unusual about accused's appearance but that he smelt of liquor. Witness told him he had better go to hospital and he said, "Yes, I am just going there." With Davis was another Driver named Brown, and they both left the Station together the same evening. Witness went to hospital and saw Davis there sitting on a bench waiting for the Doctor to see him the next morning. Witness received a certificate from the Resident Medical Officer as to Davis's condition.

Witness, who was cross-examined by the accused who was not defended, said that he saw accused and warned him to get "Line Clear" from the Station Master and he went accordingly. There was nothing wrong with him then nor did he smell of liquor. It was on account of his being a steady man that witness selected him to take charge of Lieutenant-Governor's special and on other occasion for the Princess of Wales.

The Chief Head Constable Loose, Railway Police, said he was riding on a break van of the Lieutenant-Governor's Special the accused was driving. Arriving at Mission Road Station where the train should have stopped, it ran through almost and backed in to pick up the Lieutenant-Governor's party. After this the train started at the Gymkhana Station where "Line Clear" ticket should have been picked up by the engine staff. In passing without stopping there was a failure to do this and the train had to be stopped. The "Line Clear" ticket was then picked up and the train went on approaching Pagoda Road Station. Witness saw a "Stop Dead" signal against the train, but the train ran straight through to Phayre Street Station. On arriving the train was brought to a stand beyond the usual stopping place and the guard applied the vacuum, which was an emergency, when the train stopped. The Station Master under instructions from the District Traffic Superintendent ordered witness to remove driver Davis. Witness told Davis to get off his engine, but he refused, and Driver Brown then boarded the engine and pulled him off. Another Driver, named Smith, was put on the engine. Davis then refused to make over the "Line Clear" which he had received from the Assistant Station Master to the new Driver and a new one had to be written out. When the train was starting Davis tried to board the engine again and had to be held back by force.

Accused was then examined.

"Had you been drinking before you picked up the Lieutenant-Governor and party on April 3rd at Mission Road Station ?"

"I had one wine glass of whisky after leaving Rangoon. I had been suffering from diarrhœa for three days previous to this. I took the whisky medicinally."

"How much do you generally take in a day ?"

"About two wine glasses."

"Are the statements made by you true or not ?"

"After taking that glass of whisky whether owing to its being drugged or not I cannot say—everything seemed to be in a haze I walked from the station to the hospital myself. I plead my former character.

His Worship then passed the following judgment :—"The accused pleads guilty to the charge of having been intoxicated while in charge of the engine attached to a Special Train. I sentence him to two months' rigorous imprisonment."

BURNT NOTES REAPPEAR AT THE CURRENCY OFFICE.

Two Men Arrested.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, AUGUST 8.

The Treasurer of the Rangoon Currency Office was considerably surprised by a ten rupees note, which had evidently been cancelled, being presented by a Chinaman for payment. The note had been burnt all round the edges, the signature on it was cut out and it was perforated with the word "paid." As soon as a series has been paid by the Office the whole series is burnt under the supervison of Mr. M. Manok, General Superintendent and Accountant, Paper Currency Office. This used to be done in a furnace kept on the Office premises. But for some time past now, notes have been taken to Messrs. Steel Brothers' Mill in Upper Poozaundaung. On payment being refused the Chinaman asked to be taken to the Treasury Officer from whom he also demanded payment saying that he received the note amongst his pay a fortnight ago and he had burnt it lighting a cigar. Mr. Manok was then sent for and the notes found. The note was supposed to have been burnt on August 2nd. The man was handed over to the police.

A Burman named Bah Thain, employed in the Dallah Dockyard presented a portion of a ten rupees note for payment at the Currency Office. The man was accompanied by Cassim, a pleader's clerk. This note was more damaged than the previous one only a portion of the centre remaining showing the value and the day of month but not year. These men were also handed into custody.

The Burman said first that he picked up the note in the Municipal bazar and then, that his brother had found it floating and caught it on a brook. The burnt state of the note he explained by stating that it had caught fire underneath his pillow from a lighted cheroot. Mr. Manok thinks these notes must have fallen through the bars of the iron garting which forms the floor of the furnace which are about one inch apart and so droppkd into a stream which runs into the Poozoondaung Creek where probably more are to be found.

RECALCITRANT VILLAGERS AT SIMLA.

A Month's Imprisonment Each.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 8.

The Lumbadars and recalcitrant villagers of Bushahr, who were brought into Simla by Mr. Iremonger, the Deputy Superintendant of Police, were put up for trial before Mr. Coldstream, the Assistant Commissioner, to-day. As they had been in confinement for some time and the State has been quiet and amenable to order, a nominal sentence of a month's imprisonment was passed on each prisoner.

LATER.

The lumbardars of Dodra Kawar, Bashahr have been sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment for not obeying summonses on various occasions. The ringleaders in the riot at Dodra have been given a month's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 5 each.

The charge of kidnapping subjects of the Gurhwal State will be enquired into when all the accused in that case surrender themselves. The villages are being punished in other ways, for example the establishment of a punitive post at Kawar.

"STRANGE ADVENTURES OF MRS. BROWN".

Poona A. D. C. to Play in Bombay.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 8.

The Poona A.-D.-C. contemplate playing "The Strange Adventures of Mrs. Brown" at Bombay for two nights shortly.

SERICULTURE IN BARODA.

[BY N. G. MUKERJEE, M.A., M.R.A.C., F.H.A. S.]

SMALL experiments in sericulture at Songadh in the Tapty Valley of the Baroda State having given promise of success, the Baroda State secured the services of Mr. N. G. Mukerjee, Assistant Director of Agriculture, Bengal, for a period of three months, to investigate the possibilities of the introduction of a silk industry into the Baroda State. The results of his investigations are given in this report. Mr. Mukerjee considers that the climatic conditions of some parts of the south of the Baroda State, notably the Naosari and Amroli districts, are quite suitable both for the growth of mulberry and for the rearing of silkworms. The report lays stress upon the conditions of temperature, necessary for the successful rearing of silkworms, a mean temperature of 75° F. with no variations between the limits of 60° and 90° in the rearing house being stated to be essential to the production of the best cocoons. He has framed a scheme for the introduction of a silk industry into the Baroda State, which includes the establishment of two schools at Vijyara and Songadh, where students will be taught the methods of both silkworm rearing and silk-reeling, the starting of mulberry plantations for the distribution of young plants, the publication in Gujerati of a manual of practical instructions, and ultimately the establishment of a reeling factory on a large scale. Given suitable conditions and a supply of mulberry, which will grow well in most parts of Baroda, the success of the industry will depend upon the initiative of private persons in rearing cocoons under proper conditions and also upon the initiative of the State in providing first experienced reelers and later perhaps a steam reeling factory. Mr. Mukerjee deprecates the system of prodoing coarse silk by reelers whose work is not tested and who are not under supervision. Under proper management, a high quality of silk may be reeled, which will find a market in India and Europe and realise better prices than would the coarse silk used only in Indian silk weaving factories. The report is not quite clear as to the course which the author would recommend. Two schools of the trained students now available will, apparently, be able to train additional students who will, at once, be set up by the State as silk rearers and reelers. There is some possibility that a steam reeling factory may not be required, and the author, though suggesting the factory, is of opinion that 100 to 150 trained men set up in suitable places will be sufficient to establish the industry among the people. In the event of this failing, the State is to establish a steam reeling factory and buy cocoons. Probably the officers of the Baroda State have a clearer idea of their best course of procedure, and we may hope to see some line of action actively prosecuted, until the success or failure of the industry is clearly shown. There are two alternatives :—first, to train men in rearing only and rely upon a factory for reeling ; secondly, to train men both in rearing and reeling with the object of encouraging a cottage industry, trusting to expert advice and supervision to maintain a high standard of reeling.

Mr. Mukerjee recommends the cultivation of mulberry trees in preference to the shrubs at present grown in Bengal. Whilst this recommendation is supported by many arguments, it has yet to be proved by actual experiment that the growth of trees is commercialy more profitable than the system universally followed in Bengal of growing shrubs, which give numerous crops of leaves from heavy prunings. Mr. Mukerjee has also made a change in the Bengal reeling machine, which is claimed to be a great improvement. At present a second person is required to work the winding wheel, whilst the reeler manipulates the cocoons ; but Mr. Mukerjee has invented a pedal arrangement by which the reeler can also work the winding wheel. No figures are given to show that this improved machine has been tested by a careful trial against the common reeling machine. It is desirable that this should be done at an early date and the results published for general information. If it is successful, it will be an important improvement in the Bengal industry.

The introduction of a new industry, requiring the minute care and attention to details that is essential to success in silkworm rearing, is a matter of great difficulty, but the prospects in Baroda State are sufficiently favourable to justify the efforts.—(F. G. S.) in the *Agricultural Journal of India*.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

A WEEKLY meeting of the members of the Bombay Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, Mr. Jaffer bhoy Rahimtoolla presiding. Amongst the members present were :—Sir Sassoon J. David, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoolla, the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas D. Thackersey, Mr. James MacDonald, Mr. Joseph Baptista, Mr. Kaliandas Keshawdas, Drs. K. E. Dadachanji, D. B. Master and N. N. Katrak, Mr. W. D. Shepherd, Municipal Commissioner and Mr. M. N. Wadia, Municipal Secretary.

OFFENSIVE DUST-BIN CARTS.

Consideration was given to a letter from Mr. T. C. Jetha and nine others, occupants of Sheth Megbji Umarsi's house at Wadagadi, near Thakurdwar complaining of the nuisance caused by two dust-bin carts stationed on the east-side of the house. They stated that although the house was comparatively well-ventilated, was not overcrowded and was kept clean, yet some of them, especially the occupants on the east side, had almost the disadvantage of suffering from some disease or other. They prayed for the removal of the carts.

The owner of the house in a letter to the Corporation stated that the occupants of his house had often requested him to take steps to have the troubles caused to them by the two dust-bin carts removed. He submitted that he had taken every precaution to keep the house entirely clean and whitewashed and that he had himself also very often noticed the bad smell from the carts.

Dr. D. B. Master said that dust-bin carts should be removed to minimise the nuisance from the place complained of and from other places where they were a source of nuisance. Abominable stench emanated from the rubbish and sweepings of the gullies which were deposited into these dust-bin carts for hours and hours together. Dr. Master gave Jambuwadi and other places as illustrations, where dust-bin carts were a positive nuisance to the poor of the locality, who hardly knew whom to complain to have the nuisance removed.

After some discussion the matter was referred to the Commissioner for the favour of his remarks.

A LONG TERM LOAN FROM GOVERNMENT.

Consideration was given to the third report of the Sub-Committee regarding the housing of "beggaries" and "halalkhores."

From the report it appears that the total number of rooms to be provided is estimated at Rs. 2,053 and the cost of construction at Rs. 13,54,344 out of which the Corporation have already sanctioned a sum of Rs. 1,30,623.

The report further states : "The Sub-Committee concur with the Commissioner that the expenditure is one to be met from Loan Funds. But in this connection the Sub-Committee beg to invite the attention of the Standing Committee to the papers underlying Corporation Resolution No. 2150, dated the 21st May 1894 and No. 10338, dated the 13th December 1894, from which it will be seen that the Government of India have refused to sanction for such a purpose a loan of a longer currency than 10 or 15 years. The Government of India on that occasion explained their objection to a longer loan in the following terms :—I am to say that the Government of India have full consideration to the arguments now urged in support of the proposal and in doing so have examined the principles and practice applicable to similar cases in England. They are not prepared to admit that works of this class should be reckoned as regards the burden of payment thrown upon future years in the same category as works connected with water-supply or drainage, and if they were casual requirements only, would consider that they should be regarded as fair charges upon the revenue of the years in which they were undertaken. The Government of Bombay, however, bring to notice that the present proposals are only part of a scheme for general construction of chawls and stables in connection with the Municipal establishment and on this ground the Government of India admit that it is reasonable to throw forward on future years part of the expenditure on them. On this ground the Government of India are prepared to sanction short term loans (say for ten or at most fifteen years) if they have before them the full proposals of the Municipality in respect of such building. But they do not think that unremunerative expenditure of this kind should be undertaken unless the present generation of rate-payers is willing to this extent to meet the burden of it. The Sub-Committee are of opinion that the Standing Committee should recommend the Corporation to make a further attempt to obtain sanction to a long term loan. The Sub-Committee see no reason why the loan should not be one of sixty years' duration. The chawls proposed to be built by the Municipality for their Beggaries and Halalkhores will not be of a less permanent nature than those built by the City Improvement Trust under the loan of sixty years' duration for housing the poor and for Pelice accommodation. The Sub-Committee do not understand why the Government of India believe that the expenditure will be unremunerative. It should be explained to them that the building of the chawls will effect a saving of the large rents at present paid by the Municipality for hired chawls and that the expenditure will certainly be of a remunerative character."

On the proposition of Dr. K. E. Dadachanji seconded by Sir Sassoon J. David it was resolved to approve and adopt the Sub-Committee's foregoing report and to send a copy of it to the Corporation with the recommendation of the Standing Committee that under the circumstances stated a strong representation be addressed to Government for sanction to the raising of a long term loan to meet the cost of constructing quarters for the "Beggaric and Halalkhores of the Municipality.

THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL CONTRACT.

Amendments Proposed.

STATE-OWNED FLEET SUGGESTED.

MELBOURNE, JULY 18.—In the House of Representatives, to-day, the Postmaster-General (Mr. Chapman) moved that approval be given to a contract with Sir James Laing & Co. for the carriage of mails from Australia to Great Britain. He briefly reviewed former contracts, and stated that Australia contributed £72,000 to the subsidy of £170,000 which the British Government paid to the P. & O. Company under the 1897 contract for a weekly service. Then the British Government entered into a contract for a fortnightly service, but the subsidy was mixed up with other mail services. It was impossible to say what the Australian service was set down at. This contract ended at the same time as the contract entered into by the Commonwealth Government with the Orient S. N. Company, viz., at the end of January, 1903. This Government, immediately after ratifying the Orient S.N. Co.'s contract, gave notice of its discontinuation, the intention being to afford ample time for a fresh contract. Referring to the criticism to which Mr. Paxton, of the Sydney Chamber of Commerce, had subjected the contract, he said he thought that a partisan spirit had been displayed. In fact, it became doubtful whether the Chambers of Commerce represented the commercial community generally, or only interested circles. It had been objected that no agreement had been made about cargo, but he was in a position to say that every effort had been made by his colleagues to induce the State Governments to enter into a joint arrangement in this respect. The ex-Premier of Queensland (Mr. Morgan) said some time ago that, if Adelaide were made the terminus for the steamers, Brisbane would be in just as good a position as Melbourne or Sydney. The tenders provided for Adelaide being the terminal port, and no objection was taken to this provision. In this contract there would not only be a strong commercial backing, but also Australian sentiment, and every Government in Australia would, no doubt, give the contractors every consideration.

Mr. Glyn (S.A.) :—What will be the port of registry?

The Postmaster-General replied :—"Some port in the Commonwealth." This should be sufficient information. If he had to suit his own inclination it would be Twofold Bay. (Laughter.) No mails could be carried without the Commonwealth consent, and the postage would go to the Commonwealth. It would also be well to remember that the new ships, of which plans had to be submitted to the Government, were to be at least 11,000 tons gross register, and that the Orient Company's average was 7,000 tons, while the average of ten of the P. & O. Co.'s boats was 8,700 tons. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Thomas (N. W.S.) who was Chairman of the Shipping Commission, then moved that the following resolution should be substituted :—

"That this House is of opinion that in the best interests of the Commonwealth, the Government should purchase and control a fleet of mail steamers capable of maintaining a fortnightly mail service between Australia and Great Britain."

He referred at some length to the report of the Shipping Commission, which he said was signed by six of eight members and he maintained that it would eventually lead to the Commonwealth carrying its own mails, though he admitted that, at present, the scheme might not commend itself to the majority. Little credence was to be attached to the oft repeated assertions that the present mail liners were not making money. He maintained, that the calculations which the Commission had made could be looked upon as fairly reliable. He thought it the duty of the Government not only to provide for the carriage of mails but also to make arrangements for cargo. (Hear, hear.) —The debate was then adjourned.

MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY ANXIOUS.

MELBOURNE, JULY 19.—A third amendment to the resolution adopting the new English mail contract has been tabled. Its author is Mr Bruce Smith, who proposes to move that that the following words be added to the motion :— "Subject to the following modifications in its provisions—(1) That the contractors should be required under Clause 2 to call at the ports of Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, without any extra charge. (2) That the consequences of a breach of the contract should be mutual, instead of being limited to one side, of the contractors to £25,000, as in Article 10 and unlimited on the side of the Commonwealth. (3) That the right of the contractors, under Article 15, to determine that the contractor be paid for the actual or prospective diminished earnings or increased expenses arising from the Commonwealth legislation should be limited to legislation which deals directly with shipping, and not apply to the legislation which merely related to shipping. (4) That, in the event of war being declared or entered upon by Great Britain against any first-class naval Power, as provided by Article 16, the contractors should not have the right to terminate the contract, but only to suspend its operation, until a reasonable time after the termination of hostilities or that, in such an event as is contemplated under Article 15, the right to terminate the contract should be mutual and not possessed by one party only."

MELBOURNE, July 22.—A fear has been expressed in commercial circles that the vessels of the new contractors for the English mail service, should cargo negotiations with the State Governments break down, will "skip" Melbourne and Sydney in their fortnightly trips, and go straight to New Zealand, after delivering the mails at Adelaide. If, as it appears likely, the mail contract is made with Sir James Laing and Co. by Sir Joseph Ward for New Zealand, and the Queensland Government continues to decline to send an agent to meet Mr. W. H. Croker to arrange the Brisbane call the fear would seem to have some basis. On the other hand, an assurance has been given in a letter from the contractor that the new mail boats will call at Melbourne and Sydney. But, after all, the contract obligation ends at Adelaide, and it is on the contract, and not on the private letter, that the position, as far as the Federation is concerned, hings. The contract, however, through Clause 18, gives the Postmaster-General a hold over the contractors, even after Adelaide has been touched. Under this Clause any mail contract with New Zealand would have to gain Federal approval.

P. & O. COMPANY'S NEW MOVE.

FROM THE FAR EAST HOMEWARD *via* AUSTRALIA.

MELBOURNE, JULY 18.—The P. & O. Company evidently intend to make a strong bid for the Australian export trade. Arrangements have been made by the Company to put on a new service of big cargo-carriers from the Australian ports to London. The boats will go from London to Eastern ports and come down to Australia by Torres Straits, calling at Albany on their way. The following vessels have been so far selected for this service :—'Poona,' 7,625 tons ; 'Pera,' 7,635 tons ; 'Peshawur,' 7,653 tons ; and the 'Palermo,' 7,597 tons. They have been fitted with refrigerating machinery, and will have very extensive cool storage capacity. The service from Australia will start in November next, the first of the line to call being the 'Poona.' Thereafter a monthly service will be maintained.

MADRAS WATER SUPPLY SCHEME.

2½ Lakhs Annual Additional Tax Required.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUGUST 8.

At an adjourned meeting of the Municipal Commissioners of the Corporation of Madras yesterday the new water supply scheme was discussed. The merits of rival methods was considered and the Commissioners eventually passed a resolution that they did not feel themselves prepared to express an opinion and would leave the mattter in the hands of Government. The engineering questions have practically been settled and approved by Government, the plans and estimates are now before the Public Works Department for scrutiny. What now remain is a decision with regard to the financing of the scheme.

The matter was referred to a Select Committee whose report was considered yesterday and adopted for presentation to Government. The Committee accepts the estimates and concludes that an annual increase in revenue of Rs. 2½ lakhs will be needed to meet the interest and sinking charges on the loans which must be raised to supplement the grant of Government by ingenious overhauling of the taxation sections of the Madras City Municipal Act. The Committee has been able to provide an increase in the annual income of the Corporation of Rs. 224,000 additional taxation which is generally recognised as inevitable.

PARISIAN NOTES.

OPENING OF MALMAISON.

Relics of the Buonapartes.

PARIS UNDER THE HEAT WAVE.

PARIS, JULY 13.

LA MALMAISON ! How the name speaks of the old times of the Empire. It was in this charming property, close to Paris, that the Premier Consul and Mme. Bonaparte stayed, and it was here that Josephine, the repudiated Empress, lived surrounded by a few friends. She kept a sort of Court here, but it was a poor and pathetic make-believe. On a stone bench, in the garden, sat Napoleon on the eve of his departure for Elba. His dejected air showed only too truly that the death-knell had been sounded to his fortunes. So the house is saddened through and through with history. It came into private hands and through private hands it has become State property as a free gift from M. Osiris, a Greek gentleman. There was some hesitation on part of the State to accept, because there was no furniture to put within the walls ; but that difficulty has been overcome ; the house is furnished, and this week it will open to the public in a completed state. The real interest, indeed, of Malmaison resides in its furniture ; the house itself has changed, grievously changed, in general appearance and in decoration, since the days when it had an Imperial occupant. But the authentic furniture is there to speak unerringly of Napoleon and his abandoned consort, and of the whole family of Bonapartes.

Certain of the furniture has come from the National stores, and all has had a close and clear connection with the house, but the most interesting pieces are the gift of the aged Empress Eugenie, whose still stately figure is occasionally to be seen in Paris. This furniture had been gathered together by the Empress herself, and by Queen Hortense, daughter of Josephine and the Comte de Beauharnais, who married Louis Bonaparte, King of Holland, and was thus the mother of Napoleon III. It has hitherto been conserved by the Empress. Eugenie, in her Chateau of Arenenberg, by Lake Constance. These are real relics of the great man, and are of priceless value. For the moment, they have been placed, without much attempt at order, in the hall adjoining the chamber occupied by Josephine. Amongst these new objects is an admirable bust in marble of the Imperial chatelaine and portraits of Egyptian pashas, that Napoleon brought with him from his campaign amongst the Pyramids. But the most

SPORTING NEWS.

THE COUNTY CRICKET CHAMPIONSHIP.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUGUST 8.

Gloucester has beaten Essex by nine wickets.

The following is the position of Counties to August 8.

County.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Points
Surrey	21	15	2	4	13
Yorkshire	21	13	2	6	11
Lancashire	20	13	3	4	10
Notts	15	8	2	5	6
Kent	15	9	2	4	7
Warwickshire	14	6	3	5	3
Essex	17	5	6	6	—1
Middlesex	11	3	6	2	—3
Worcestershire	13	2	5	6	—3
Sussex	15	4	8	3	—4
Hampshire	15	4	8	3	—4
Somerset	13	3	8	2	—5
Gloucestershire	13	3	8	2	—5
Northamtonshire	14	3	9	2	—6
Leicestershire	18	3	11	3	—9
Derbyshire	14	2	12	0	—10

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MUD SPORTS.

THE mud sports on the Marine Lines Maidan last evening were an entire success in all respects save weather encouraged by a period of fine weather. A large crowd of spectators turned up and the entries were numerous. The sports opened with a sky threataining rain but, all went well until the end of the affinity race when rain began to come down in torrents. Fortunately the storm did not last long but so severe was it that it beat through the tents under which everyone took refuge and many charming dresses emerged from the crush, limp and wet. All the ladies' items were keenly contested and there was a general air of freshness about the meeting. The first event was the tent-pegging with swords won by Mr. W. G. Palmer with Captain Nash second and Captain Mackie third. The jumping competition was awarded to Mr. C. G. Stileman with Mr. W. E. Crum second and Captain Mackie very close up in honours but taking third place. Mrs. McCausland and Mr. Barraclough were first in the egg and spoon race. The event of the evening from the spectators point of view was mounted musical chairs won by Captain J. Mackie. Mr. J. Parkin was second and Griffin third. Amusing though it was, however, there was a general opinion, both among competitors and spectators, that it was an event by no means fair on the "gees" and it is doubtful whether there will be many entries for any repetition of the event. Mrs. Crum and Mr. W. E. Crum won the affinity race—with tennis racquet and ball,—Mrs. Nash and Mr. Griffin being second. In a pony scurry which took place after the rain, the surface was very greasy and the going slower than on previous days. Mr. Chadwick led throughout and his lead was greatly decreased towards the end and the excitement was over the race for second place. Mr. Boothby led, but Mr. Rice was close behind him and after a ding-dong struggle, the former picked up a neck and won.

The band of the 113th Regiment again played an excellent programme of music.

FOOTBALL.

The Harwood League.

THE match in connection with the Harwood League last evening between the Royal Scots and the Parel Gymkhana was a foregone conclusion resulting in the Military scoring 17 goals to the Civilians one. The latter, however, were handicapped from the commencement of the game as their members did not all arrive and the full complement was formed by two men from the R. G. A. and the Royal Scots. The Civilians were soon exhausted and outclassed by their opponents who scored goal after goal in quick succession. The Parel men should not however be discouraged. The scores are as follows :—

ROYAL SCOTS ... ... 17 goals.
PAREL GYMKHANA ... ... 1 goal.

POONA RACES.

HANDICAPS FOR NEXT SATURDAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 8.

The following are the handicaps for next Saturday's races :—

THE MIDSUMMER PLATE.—Five furlongs.—Killecvan, 10st. 6lbs. ; Primerole, 10st. ; Regio, 8st. 13lbs. ; Dulcimer, 9st. 9lbs. ; Dormant, 9st. 4lbs. ; Manlock, 8st. 11lb. ; Killua, 8st. 9lbs. ; Thomond, 8st. 9lbs. ; Presbyterian, 8st. 8lbs. ; Diakkaway, 8st. 7lbs. ; Nat Gould, 8st. 4lbs. ; Rustile, 7st. 13lbs. ; Tubal Cain, 7st. 10lbs. ; Flotsam, 7st. 8lbs. ; Baritone, 7st. 7lbs. ; Gunner, 7st. 6lbs. ; Falstaff, 7st. 5lbs. ; Armada, 7st. 5lbs. ; Indabba, 6st. 10lbs. ; and Ebony, 6st. 7lbs. Top weights not accepting weights to be raised 4lbs.

THE TELEGRAM PLATE.—Six furlongs.—Bay Middleton, 9st. 10lbs. ; Tachreet, 9st. 8lbs. ; Oriental, 9st. 6lbs. ; Hermit, 9st. 3lbs. ; Sir Jamal, 8st. 5lbs. ; Rose, 8st. 4lbs. ; Grey Fox, 8st. 1lb. ; Panala, 11st. 7·12lbs. ; Young Cardigan, 7st. 10lbs. ; Sugger, 7st. 5lbs. ; Lomond, 7st. 4lbs. ; Nainava, 7st. 3lbs. ; Mishall, 6st. 12lbs. ; and Chiragh, 6st. 7lbs. Two top weights not accepting weights to be raised 4lbs.

THE OOTY HUNT RACES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

OOTACAMUND, AUGUST 4.

The programme of the Ooty Hunt races has been published, the dates chosen being the 13th and 15th of September, the first day being at the Ooty Race Course, and the second at Newmarket. This is a month earlier than usual, but it is to be hoped the weather may be more settled by that time. At present, although, the high wind has dropped, there has not been a day without rain for nearly a month.

The first day contains five events : the first, the Stand Place for Rs. 200, over two miles for subscribers riding the horses they have regularly ridden with the hounds. The second event is the Hobart Park Purse of a similar value over one and three quarter miles. The Ladies' Plate is over a mile and a half, the Willowbund Stake over a mile and the Scurry for ponies over half a mile. The second day gives the longer programme. The Ootacamund Hunt Cup, presented by Colonel the Hon'ble R. T. Lawley, is the event of the day for subscribers of not less than Rs. 100 to the Hunt Funds. The course will be an average run for four miles. Then there is a ladies' point-to-point event, another two mile point-to-point and a ladies' pony point-to-point over a similar distance. The Medium Stakes come next and the day closes with the 2nd Battalion, Cheshire Regiment. Point-to-point race over not less than three miles for a Cup valued at Rs. 1,000. There are some excellent mounts in Ooty this year and good sport should be seen. Captain Duff is the Honorary Secretary.

AGA KHAN MOTOR TRIALS.

Entries Fast Coming in.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST, 8.

The following are some of the entries for the Agakhan Motor Competition which promises to be a greater success than last year :—

Coming in first among Native Chiefs who have entered are the Nawab of Jamnagar and the Nawab of Sachin, the letter has two cars in. Further, Bombay entries are expected and as the first list closes on the 16th instant, it would be advisable for them to hurry up in view of the fact that luncheon arrangements at Satara Club Control have to be completed within the next few days.

The Hon'ble Hill Trevor has been substituted for Reverend Hislope on the Committee.

THE AGA KHAN CHALLENGE CUP MOTOR COMPETITION.

We have been asked to state that the Bombay Cycle Agency of Hornby Road, Bombay, have offered a Silver Cup to be awarded to the Lady Motorist, making the best performance in the above Trials.

Ladies wishing to take part in the Competition are requested to intimate their intention to Aga Shah Bookh Shah, the Honorary Secretary of the Trials.

FOOTBALL IN MADRAS.

Civil versus Military.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUGUST 8.

The first Rugby Football Match of the Season was played on the Island, yesterday, between the Civil and the Military. The former won by two goals and one try to nil.

MILITARY SPORTS AT SECUNDERABAD.

THE Royal Artillery Tunison at Secunderabad held some very successful Sports, on their cricket ground at Trimulgherry, writes a correspondent. There was a good attendance, and both the Officers' and Sergeant's Messes were At Home to their friends. The first event, open to Gunners only, was Putting the Shot. There were lots of entries, and it was well-contested. It was won by Bombadier O'Connor, with Pte. Ellis second. In Lance ex Bayonet, open to British Infantry, the Manchesters were very successful, winning all three prizes, Lance Corporal Hutchinson first, Pte. Harris second, and Pte. Lyons third. There was a deal of tumbling off in the third event, which was a Chattie Lloyd-Lindsay, none of the teams appearing able to stick on. It was, however, eventually won by the second Team. 41st Field Battery, with the 1st Field Battery team second. The Lime cutting open to two men per Battery, and one per Ammunition Column, was not at all good. Corporal Cooper of the 41st Field Battery was the winner with Sergeant Tyers, R. H. A., second. It was beginning to get dark when the Riding and Jumping Competition came on, which was a great pity, as it made the horses refuse, and rather spoilt what is always a most interesting event to lookers on. Dr. Ward, R.H.A. won it, with Bombadier Harris, 16th Field Battery, second. The sixth and last event was most amusing ; it was a Sounding Race for Trumpeters and Boys. They had to sound the "gallop", then run 50 yards eat a very stale bun and drink a bottle of gingerbeer : then sound the "Fall-in" and run back to the winning post. Any competitor not sounding to the satisfaction of Sergeant Trumpeter was disqualified. Trumpeters Potts, Daley, and Blake were adjudged the winners of the three prizes. The prizes were given away by Mrs. Cole, both Mrs. Stokes and Mrs. Tudor being unable to be present.

THE SECUNDERABAD BOXING TOURNAMENT.

A CORRESPONDENT gives fuller details of the ten-round contest at the Secunderabad Boxing Tournament, for a purse of Rs. 100 a side, between Lance-Corporal Holloway, Royal Fusiliers, who is Champion of the Garrison, and Lance-Corporal "Sunshine" Henson, who, although called by a different name, is brother to the well-known Corporal Smith, beaten by "Tiger." Holloway weighed in at 11 stone, and Henson at 13 stone. Both men looked in the pink of condition, and when they appeared there was continued and loud applause. Holloway obtained first lead delivering well with his right, but they rebounded off "Sunshine" each time, owing to his dead-wall weight, but by two lucky "sort arm hooks" he got "Sunshine" twice down on his knees, non-plussing him considerably. In the second round, Holloway was conspicuous by his extraordinary and clever head work, and the way he skilfully dodged "Sunshine's" terrific swings, and crouching down several times got in telling blows beneath his guard. "Sunshine" did his level best in the third round to clinch matters by following up like a way and placing left swings, but the latter's shoulders found most of them. In the fourth round "Sunshine" swung out with tremendous force, and quite suddenly gave in,giving Holloway the victory, "Sunshine" Henson having put out both his wrists.

CALCUTTA RACING NOTES.

Devil's Limit made a successful "debut" at the autumn fixture last Saturday, as anticipated. She is a breely looking English mare, says the *Englishman* and though she won by a short head from Yuslas, she was evidently not urged. The Amateur Plate was her first win in India, and the consummate ease with which she got home should entitle her so consideration, again, in her subsequent engagements. The winner was a hot favourite, on the strength of her remarkable trial, next in demand being Leading Lady, who sorely disappointed her backers by running in the rear. On her form at Tollyganj Gymkhanas, she was well supported but could make no headway, the weight being too much for her apparently. She was a light mare, and 11st. was a big parcel for her to carry. With a decent weight up she should be dangerous, nevertheless, and should not be disregarded. The G. R. divison was strongly represented at the opening meeting and did better than the professional element. Nearly all the favourites realised expectations : the only contretemps being in the Hurdle Race, in which Hoop Iron, the hot favourite unluckily jumped the wing, and ran out while only cantering. This was a terrible certainty for him, bar accidents. Scotch Thistle, who sailed home comfortably after Hoop Iron, had extinguished his chances, won his first race in India, under the able pilotage of Sheldrake.

Mr. J. D. Scott, whose horses look in tip-top condition, scored a double. He won the opening event, Pony Trial Plate, on the card with Wal, who again made a successful "debut," as predicted. Mr. Deakin, his pilot, steered Duplex also successfully in Mr. Scott's colours in the "finale," the Maiden Horse Plate. Our well-known G. R. will ride Mr. Scott's horses during the monsoons whenever the weights permit him. The winner scored his first victory in Calcutta, his immediate attendant, Batanzos, running up to his trial. The latter should be watched, as he is not quite fit. The finishes in the majority of the races were close enough, and the going in capital order. The time, 1 min 2 secs, in the race of the day, the Summer Plate, won by Warstripe, was the best over five furlongs, and this should be especially noted when gauging the capabilities of the horse in his future engagements during the monsoon meetings.

Solace, as tipped, won the Stand Plate from Kathleen II., who is another good one on her up-country record. This was again the winner's first race in Calcutta, all the winners at the meeting having made their successful "debut" which was a record at the autumn fixture.

TUESDAY NIGHT'S FIRE.

THE fire that broke out on Tuesday night and was reported in yesterday's paper, originated in a cloth-shop, belonging to Mahomed Samsuddin and Company, situated in Chuckla Street. As usual, the shop was closed at 7-30 p. m., and at about 9 p.m. smoke was seen issuing from it by some tenants living in the same building. An alarm at the outbreak of the fire was raised and police and fire-engine soon repaired to the scene of the conflagration. The flames were got under control in about a quarter of an hour's time. The damage done to the goods by fire and water is estimated at about Rs. 10,000, while the building sustained damage to the extent of Rs. 1,500. The goods in the shops were insured for Rs. 30,000 in the South British Insurance Company and the building was insured for Rs. 50,000 in the Scottish Union and National Asurance Company. The cause of the fire has not yet been ascertained.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	1	6
B Mandvi, Chukla, Comerkhadi and Dongri	0	0	23
C Market, Dhobi Talao Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada ..	0	0	21
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	0	0	10
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	2	3	41
F Parel, Sewree and Sion.....	0	0	18
G Mahim and Worli	2	1	21
Water Division.....	0	0	1
Non-Resident and Unknown ..	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	12
Total.....	4	5	154
Total plague deaths to date 183,539			
Same date last year.....		8	83

CHOLERA.

Attacks.	Deaths.
9	10

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER" sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road London, England.

OUTPOSTS OF EMPIRE.

The Cholera Camp.

BURGLARIOUS RAIDS.

ON THE AFGHAN FRONTIER.

[*India means much to the Empire ; the Empire means very much to India. For a hundred reasons the North-West Frontier must needs be a magnet of interest for "Standard" readers. Hereunder is the sixth contribution from an officer stationed with his regiment on the Frontier to the "Outposts of Empire."*]

AT THE EASTERN GATE.

"Keep ye the law—be swift in all obedience—
Clear the land of evil, drive the road and bridge the ford.
Make ye sure to each his own,
That he reap where he hath sown ;
By the peace among Our peoples let men know we serve
the Lord !"

—RUDYARD KIPLING.

The fakir's spell has been fairly successful, from his point of view, and we have had several cases of cholera. I believe I mentioned in my last letter the fakir who was ejected from the lines, and threatened a visitation of cholera in revenge.

We have now had so many cases that the medical authorities order the regiment out into cholera camp, change of locality being the only certain way of shaking off the disease. But cholera camp in May is rather a trial. In the first place, the men have got the funks a little, and, truly, cholera is the most terrifying and dramatic form of death. You talk with a companion who is in robust health at six o'clock; he says he feels a little uncomfortable ; in an hour he is in convulsions ; by nine or ten o'clock he is dead ; and long before evening he is buried, and you are very forcibly reminded of the brevity and uncertainty of human existence. Death in action seems so obvious and so normal compared to this.

Then it is a poor time of year to be under canvas. We get a little shade here and there for our tents, but the whole country side is burnt up by the fierce heat ; whatever breeze we get is red-hot, and brings with it clouds of dust and sand that stick to our perspiring faces and render washing quite futile. Flies make sleep by day impossible, and day after day the sky is steely blue, and the sun has the clearest of atmospheres to display his power in. In cantonments, in the shade, the thermometer was running to about 110deg. Fahrenheit ; out here in our tents (which one could hardly call the shade) it is 120deg. and over.

Yesterday we lost one of our comrades—a youngster only out from home a year ago. He was a good fellow, and had the makings of a first-rate officer. One cannot help feeling for the sorrowing ones he leaves in England.

The cholera is abating, and we have had only two cases in the last three days. We shortly move on to another camp, and there we hope to shake it off altogether. Meantime we have been straining every nerve to keep the men cheery and to make the time pass. Work in the cool hours of morning and evening, and occasionally at night ; play in the semi-cool hours ; and, during the heat of the day, lectures and examinations and instruction in knotting and lashing, which can be carried out without any great exertion. The men, as a matter of fact, rather like the latter.

SIKH PRONUNCIATION REFORM.

I sit under a huge banyan tree, the only tree giving decent shade for miles, which we have specially reserved as a sort of classroom. The men sit on the ground in a circle round me. A few spars are in the centre of the circle, and some twenty or thirty lashings. I take each knot in turn, and the lashings are passed round till each man has learnt the knot and its name, the latter being invariably harder than the knot itself. "A bowline on a bight"—what a mouthful for a brave but uneducated Sikh ! We agree to call it a "Bolibite." The "Fisherman's Bend" turns into "Pishabin"—not a bad substitute. I am inclined to suggest the adoption by the military authorities of my patent abbreviated portmanteau-word vocabulary of knots.

Then we do a good deal of nightwork ; we do not often get so good an opportunity for this. Night marches on a compass bearing with an attack at dawn, night outposts, and entrenching by night are each practised in turn. The latter is the least popular ; soldiers never care for digging at any time except when the bullets are flying, and they feel that their lives lie in their spades. Digging for sake of the work is very thirsty work, and on a hot night in the baked-clay soil it induces an altogether unnecessary amount of perspiration.

It is always a marvel to me that native soldiers do not kill each other every time they start to dig trenches. The book lays down very rightly that every man shall begin in a certain corner of his task, therefore as they work along down their tasks they are always separated by the length of a task, but it is impossible to get native soldiers to see the sense of this or to obey your orders on the subject, unless you stand over them the whole time. Turn your back for a minute and then look round. The men are facing at every angle brandishing pick-axes in the air and picking away at their tasks, sometimes in one corner, sometimes in another ; the pick-axes miss their comrades' skulls by about half a hair's breadth, yet wonderful to relate the fatal blow you have so often predicted never comes, and you are never presented with a sad example of the results of disobedience.

To-day one man has a bad cut on his forearm from the point of a pick-axe, but the bone is not injured, and he will never see that the wound was caused by a neglect of simple precautions.

A CHEAP ARMY.

During the long weary days we appreciate our home papers more than ever. We have been a little puzzled over someone's suggestion, a member of Parliament I think it was, to reduce the Army in India (that is, the British troops, I presume) by 20,000 men, in order to lighten the burden of the British taxpayer. The idea seems to be that as Japan has undertaken to protect India, we need not worry about it any longer. This does not appear to be a very heroic standpoint for a great nation to take up. But the real absurdity of the matter lies in the fact that India, as it is, pays the whole cost of the 20,000 men by which it is proposed to reduce the Army in India, and, therefore, the reduction would not put a halfpenny into the pocket of the grumbling taxpayer.

I wonder if people at home ever realise what a wonderfully cheap Army the native portion of the Army in India is. The Punjabi Sepoy is a fine man, average height from five feet seven to six feet, strong and athletic, hard-working and intelligent. His pay is exactly twelve shillings a month, out of which he pays for his own food. As regards the cost of accommodation, he builds and repairs his own barracks, and is entirely ignorant of the joys of theatres, swimming baths, recreation-rooms, libraries, coffee-shops, and canteens : he wouldn't know what to do with them if he got them.

With an almost unlimited supply of this class of material it is incredible that any sane individual, unless he were woefully ignorant, could interpret the Anglo-Japanese Treaty as providing for the defence of the North-west Frontier by the Japanese in the event of war with Russia. We naturally regard the suggestion as insulting.

Cholera has been stamped out, and we are once more back in cantonments, and glad to have a solid roof over our heads, instead of the flimsy canvas of a tent that only seems to focus the sun's rays upon one. After the roasting we have just gone through, we have no complaints to make at all, and with the bungalow over 100deg. by day we feel almost cool.

During our absence in camp there were many fine opportunities for burglaries, but none occurred. It is only now that we are back that an epidemic of burglary begins. The unfortunate burglar of these parts has not the advantage that your home-made brand enjoys of living in the same neighbourhood as his intended victim, and thereby being able to calculate carefully his opportunity. Here he is seldom, if ever, a resident. In our particular line he is usually a Mahsud Waziri, who takes to the trade both from the desire to obtain the plunder and from the added pleasure of feeling that is having a dig at his traditional enemy—not quite so glorious as running amok and killing a white man, but less risky and more lucrative.

Living away over the border, and having no vernacular newspaper with a sparkling column of "Local Items," and, moreover, lacking the necessary education to read such a paper if there were one, he has not heard of the glorious opportunity of a regiment being out in camp, and now that he has arrived to do business the opportunity is gone.

UNDISCRIMINATING THIEVES.

Two nights ago a very successful attempt was made on the Bungalow of a brother officer near mine. Wilkinson was sleeping, like most of us, on the roof, while his orderly slept as a watchman in the verandah below. The orderly was not aroused till the thieves were about to get away with their booty. He then pluckily closed with one of them, but got a knife-thrust in his arm, and, being himself unarmed, was obliged to relinquish his prisoner before Wilkinson could get down to his help. The bungalow was pretty well cleared out of all that was worth having, and the thieves also burdened themselves with a good deal of what will prove to them unadulterated rubbish. Certainly, under this latter heading, we may place a new dress suit just out from home, a heavy tin box, looking as if it contained money, but really filled with geological specimens—Wilkinson's hobby—and a tiffin basket, with knives and forks and enamelled cups and saucers.

One of the gunners, whose bungalow was the one selected for business last night, was rather luckier. His man gave the alarm before the thieves had been able to get their booty together, and as they fled a chance shot in the dark brought one of them down. He turns out to be as we had all expected, a Mahsud Waziri.

It is sometimes an advantage, if not always, to be living in uncivilised or semi-civilised countries. I am not well up in English law, but so far as I can remember the law is that if you meet a burglar in your house you must let him have first shot at you, and then if there is anything left of you you may have your turn at him. If you take first shot and kill or even seriously wound the poor fellow the law will look on him as the aggrieved party, and you will have to answer for his injuries.

What a lot of fuss is made at home on the subject of ragging in the Army. It is a catch phrase that has caught the ear of the great British public, and they are not going to let it go if they can help it. The disease called "ragging" is popularly supposed to exist only in the Army and Navy, but a careful inquirer will find it exists in the nursery, in the infants' school, in the high-school for young ladies, in fact in any community in the world.

THE SOLDIER'S PRIVILEGE.

Where people have to associate together, and one of the members is for one reason or another held to be an objectionable person, the others will impress the this fact on him by some equivalent of "ragging," moral or physical. Certain cases of ragging may be found to be carried out in an objectionable manner, but what good purpose is served by writing all over the world in Reuter's telegrams the details of an unpleasant disease from which an officer may be suffering ? I fancy it makes the Germans smile a little.

I have not met many men who sympathised with the recent attack on Lord Kitchener in sections of the English Press, and certainly the idea of there being any smouldering feeling of resentment amongst the native troops at the present time is pure rubbish. The native soldier, not quite the same thing as the native army, has been treated througout with consideration, and hardly any changes have been effected in the native army without an opportunity being given to regimental commanders to say what they wished concerning the proposal.

Soldiers get small pay and hard work, and to make their lives at all bearable, you must give them their two time-honoured privileges "plenty of leave and permission to grouse." The writer of the principal article concerning Lord Kitchener had evidently just met a subaltern who was taking full advantage of the latter privilege, and who little thought it was all going into print. We all think the Army is "going to the dogs," just as our grandfather thought a hundred years ago. That is the usual form of of grouse. Now and then we get into details and specify the actual disease from which each branch of the servic is suffering, ending up with a general conclusion that we ourselves are the only article really up to the mark that all men a day isenior tous are absolutely fossilised and inefficient, and all men a day junior are soft and callow with no grit in them—not the "old sort," that none of our leaders are fit to lead, or our instructors to instruct, and in short that the whole state of affairs is rotten.

This clears our heads and makes the world seem a brighter and a happier place to live in, but please do not put it all in print.—Officer in *the Standard*.

JEALOUSY AND MURDER.

Woman Pounded to Jelly.

ON the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston and the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton have disposed of appeals in the case of Bendia Mahadu Dohole, Bapu Kondu Kumbhar, and Rama Mahadu Sase, who were in July last convicted by Mr. F. X. DeSouza, Sessions Judge of Thana, of the offence of murder, the first and third accused being sentenced to death, and the second to transportation for life. Mr. D. W. Pilgamkar appeared for the accused ; and Mr. M. B. Chaubal, Government Pleader, for the Crown.

It appeared that the deceased Kashi was a woman about 35 years of age. Early at down on the 26th December 1904, she was found in a dying condition in an isolated but on the edge of a tank within the limits of the village of Murbad. Her head and face had been pounded to a jelly, evidently by blows with a stone which was lying beside her ; her teeth had been knoked out, and she was disfigured almost beyond recognition. Two of her ornaments, a necklace of "putalis" and a pair of armlets, were missing. She was quite unconscious, but still breathing. She was carried to the local dispensary for treatment, where she expired the same evening. The case for the prosecution was that Kashi was murdered by the accused. It was alleged that she was invited to a picnic in a secluded spot, plied with liquor, then decoyed in the dark to the isolated hut, where she was done to death by the three accused. No. 1 pounded her with the stone before the Court, No. 2 gagged her to silence her screams, and No. 3 held her down. The motive for the crime was said to have been jealousy, there having been an intimacy between Kashi and accused No. 1, whom she subsequently discarded in favour of one Bendia Naik, whom she was on the point of marrying by "pat" ceremony. Accused 2 and 3 were said to have assisted. No. 1 in the perpetration of the crime, being his friends and boon companons. More than a year afterwards, on the 30th March last, the deceased's missing ornaments were traced to accused No. 2, who was then said to have made clean breast of the crime, incriminating himself and his fellow-prisoners. The jury unanimously found accused No. 1 guilty of murder, and 2 and 3 guilty of aiding and abetting No. 1 in the act of murder under the influence of liquor. They recommended No. 2 to mercy. The Sessions Judge, accepting the verdict, sentenced accused No. 1 and 3 to death, and No. 2 to transportation for life.

Their lordships confirmed the convictions recorded against Nos. 1 and 3,and confirmed the sentence of death passed on accused No. 1. As to No. 3, their lordships were of opinion that he did not take a leading part in the murder, and that the requirements of justice would be sufficiently met by his being transported for life. The sentence of death passed on him was commuted to one of transportation for life. The conviction recorded against No. 2 and the sentence of transportation for life passed upon him were confirmed.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s Mail steamer "Oriental," which is expected to arrive in Bombay, to-morrow brings the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Ames, Lt K D — Vost, Lt-Col W
Hall, Mr J — Weibdad, Mr A
Simpson, Mr W

FROM MARSEILLES.

Burkitt, Sir W R — Preston, Rev W B
Ellis, Capt M R — Paterson, Col A E
Green, Mr W S — Riorden, Mr and Mrs J and children
Hyde, Rev H B — Robertson, Mr J
Higitt Mr — Rose, Capt C
Hight, Mrs and inft — Robinson, Capt C W
McCaudlish Capt P D — Rannisou, Mr
Mayhew, Lt F A — Tibbs, Rev P G
Payton, Major E A

FROM BRINDISI

Barlow, Capt C P — Payne, Mr C A H
Crosthwaite, Mr and Mrs H S

Good appetite, good digestion, refreshing sleep—
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work, had no appetite, food distressed me, and I suffered much from headache. My skin was sallow, and sleep did not refresh me. I tried several remedies without obtaining any relief. Finally, one of my customers recommended Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It helped me from the first—in fact, after taking six bottles I was completely cured, and could eat anything and sleep like a child."

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AYER'S PILLS, the best family laxative.

BY THE WAY.

UNEMPLOYED AT CHURCH.

THERE was recently a Sunday "Church Parade" of the Melbourne unemployed. A former London labour leader, Mr. Tom Mann, piloted the procession to St. Paul's Church of England Cathedral. Dr. Lowther Clarke, the Anglican Archbishop of Melbourne, preached, amid audible comments and occasional "derisive laughter." The unemployed were particularly tickled by the Archbishop's exhortation to thrift—"it was a good thing for every worker to save a little money for a rainy day"—and they cried out : "We don't want charity, we want work !" when the preacher referred to the Church institutions for the relief of distress.

LIVERPOOL'S SEPT CENTENARY.

Next year marks the 700th anniversary of the granting by King John of a charter to the borough of Liverpool. A suggestion has been made to commemorate the occasion by a pageant of local history on the lines of the recent successful display at Warwick. Liverpool is rich in local annals, and the sculptures by Stirling Lee on the eastern facade of St. George's Hall embody admirable suggestions for a pageant of this sort, representing as they do the rise and progress of justice and the relation between the city and industry and commerce. The Lord Mayor has been requisitioned to call a meeting of Liverpool citizens to thoroughly discuss the matter.

A NOTABLE RETIREMENT.

Colonel Moore's retirement from the command of the 1st Battalion of the Connaught Rangers, on due completion of his term of service, which has just been gazetted, deprives the King's Army for the time being of a soldier who, no less than his fellow Connaughtsmen, covered himself with honour in the South African campaign, of which he saw the first and the last. He was at Colenso, and at Spion Kop, and the range of his operations covered not only Natal in those early days, but the Transvaal, Orangia, and Cape Colony as well. The Connaught Rangers are amongst the best of the Irish fighters, and they did great things in the Boer War. They showed their versatility when Colonel Moore organized from amongst them a mobile column of mounted men, who did excellent work in that capacity. This brave soldier of the King, who now goes on retired pay after thirty-three years' service, is an active advocate of the Irish language at home. Colonel Moore has for his elder brother Mr. George Moore, the famous novelist. Their father was that fine orator, Mr. George Henry Moore, who pleased the House of Commons with speeches of an excellent literary flavour half a century ago or so, when he was the colleague of Sir Charles Gavan Duffy and Samuel Lucas.

CAVALRY MOTTOES.

While all infantry regiments possess mottoes, this is by no means the case with cavalry ones. Only about a dozen of the latter, indeed, are equipped in t is fashion. The 4th Hussars are, accordingly, in high feather just now at having just received the Royal permission to adopt a motto. The one they have selected is "Mentem Manu," which, perhaps, is as good as any other not already appropriated. Other Hussar regiments with mottoes are the 3rd, 8th, 11th, 13th, 15th, and 18th. The shortest of these is the laconic "Merebimur" of the 15th Hussars. The 18th Hussars go a good deal more into detail, with "Pro Rege, Pro Lege, Pro Patria conamur." Latin is not the only tongue from which our cavalry corps derive their mottoes. The 11th Hussars, for example, have a German one, "Treu und Fest," while plain English suits the 17th Lancers well enough. The Household Cavalry regiments are among those without mottoes.

DR. CHATEAU'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

In the recommendations made by Dr. Chateau there is in the opinion of our contemporary, much sound sense. He would banish all fixed seats, and replaced them by light iron or wooden chairs that can be easily washed. Curtains and hangings are similarly anathema, every door is to be well provided with mats, gas is to be superseded by the electric light, and thorough ventilation is to be ensured by opening all doors and windows after the services. It is, however, with regard to the cleansing of the building that our ecclesiastical hygienist is most insistent. Dry sweeping is on no account to be permitted. Every day sawdust damped with antiseptic solution is to be freely scattered on the floor and then swept up, while the seats and easily reached parts of the building are to be cleaned with a sublimate solution. As our churches are, *the British Medical Journal* says, no less responsible for the dissemination of catarrhs and other more serious maladies than are the theatres, it would be a good thing if more were done to cleanse and disinfect them.

THE BRITISH VICE-CONSUL AND THE GOVERNOR.

Mr. Leslie Urquhart, writes a correspondent, is the first Britisher who has positively refused to leave a revolutionary centre when asked to do so by the authorities. He is the British Vice-Consul, Chief of the small British colony, and Manager of companies with at least four millions invested in oil. Just before this outbreak he was on his way to England. A wire ordering his return, sent from Baku, reached him at Petrovsk, and it is not likely, after this, that he will act on the suggestion of the Governor and leave the city. There can be no fear of Mr. Urquhart acting rashly ; he is too intimately acquainted with the deeper currents of local feeling to do that, and no one will doubt his ability to look well after the multifarious interests associated with his Consular Office and commercial appointments.

FORMER "DREADNOUGHTS."

Just as "there were great men before Agamemnon," so have there been several Dreadnought sin the British Navy before the present one. Altogether eight men-of-war have borne this name, and all have done good service for Sovereign and country. Three Dreadnoughts were launched at Blackwall, one at Portsmouth, one at Devonport, and one at Pembroke. The first Dreadnought was launched in 1572 (29 guns, and 240 officers and men), and sailed the Spanish Main with the great Drake. The second, launched in 1654, went to Davy Jones's locker (off the South Foreland) in 1690. The third had only a short life, being discarded after seventeen years existence. The sixth Dreadnought (Captain John Coun) was a Trafalgar ship (seven killed and twenty three wounded), and eventually became the Seamen's Hospital Ship at Greenwich. In 1856 she was replaced by the next Dreadnought (launched in 1808 as the Caledonia). The eighth, and last, Dreadnought, also started her career under another name, having been laid down in 1875 as the Fury. She cost £619,739 to complete, and was at one time the flagship of Rear-Admiral Henry Boys, and afterwards of the Duke of Edinburgh. In 1905 she was finally paid off.

PISTOLS AND POLITICS.

The duel arising out of the scene in the discussion of the Dreyfus case in the French Chamber of Deputies, and resulting in an Under-Secretary of State being severely wounded, reminds one of the number of conspicuous statesmen in this country who fought duels in the eighteenth century. The duels of Lord Mohun with the Duke of Hamilton, of Wilkes with Martin, of the Duke of York with Colonel Lennox take rank in the history of the time as important political episodes. Among the Prime Ministers of George III., Shelburne fought with Colonel Fullerton, Pitt with Tierney, and Fox with Adam ; and at a later period Canning fought with Castlereagh, the Duke of Wellington fought with Lord Winchilsea, and Peel thrice challenged political opponents of whom one was Daniel O'Connell. The latter's intended meeting with Feel, by the way, was the subject of a judicial witticism. O'Connell, when on his way to the Continent to fight Peel, was arrested in London, it is said by no means contrary to his own wishes. He was subsequently arguing a case before Lord Norbury, the Chief Justice of the Irish Court of Common Pleas, who hated him. "I fear," said O'Connell, "your lordship has failed to apprehend me." "That is strange, Mr. O'Connell," was the reply, "for I know of no one who can be so easily apprehended as you when you desire that to be so." A moment's thought makes it clear that no revolution of public sentiment has been so remarkable as that which in the space of little more than a generation has banished from England an evil custom which had so long defied the condemnation both of the Church and of the Law. The best instance of the sending of a hostile message between members of the House of Commons was in the sixties of the last century, when Mr. O'Donohue, an Irish member, sent a challenge to the late Sir Robert Peel, the Irish Secretary, for having referred to him as a "mannikin traitor." The affair terminated with mutual explanations and apologies.

NOTES FOR MOTORISTS.

Remember all good motormen can be gentlemen, but all gentlemen may not be good motormen.

Politeness costs nothing ; therefore, if you are pulled up for rapid driving, be sure to address the village constable as inspector, it may occur to him that one good turn deserves another.

Remember the road is free to all, especially the dust.

When competing in a race, and you have the misfortune to get a bad puncture, don't try and patch it up. It is much simpler to re-tyre.

Who has the fastest car in the world ? The boaster at his club.

Who has the slowest ? The same man in a police court.

The pen is mightier than the sword, but the policeman's stop-watch

MEN AND MATTERS.

THE sort of temper which inspires the New Reform Club, which is supposed to embody the purest Radical principles, may be judged from the following remarks on the Navy made by Mr. F. W. Hirst at a conference on naval and military expenditure, held last night at the Westminster Palace Hotel, under its auspices :—"Why," he asked in referring to the Board of Admiralty, "should we have to contend with a bureaucracy of officials? Is it to be borne that after such a great general election half a dozen men with no responsibility, who do not represent the people, and have not been elected by them, and who are merely well-paid Government officials, should oppose the Cabinet and declare war on the people?"

"The case for the reduction of the Navy," he continued, "is much stronger than that for the reduction of the Army. The experts should not have anything to say about the money to be spent. If they do not like it they can resign. Let them resign." If these were simply the wild utterances of a mere lunatic, there would be nothing much in them. But we observe, from the report given in the "*Express*," that they were received "with considerable applause," by an audience which contained a number of members of Parliament, not one of whom protested against them.

After the "volte face" of the Attorney-General in regard to the Trade Disputes Bill, nothing is surprising, but at the same time it is as well that the public should realise how complete has been the surrender of the Government to the demands of the Labour party. Both Mr. Asquith and Mr. Haldane were as strong as was Sir J. Lawson Walton in protesting against immunity from the law which is now to be offered to the trade unions. The War Secretary even as late as the beginning of this year, in answering Mr. Keir-Hardie's threats as to what would happen if they did not "toe the mark," said neither he nor Mr. Asquith "would budge one inch because of Mr. Hardie's demands."

It seems that the educational free-fooders have carried the day, for among the recommendations of the Parliamentary Select Committee on the Provision of Free Meals for School Children is one that, in certain circumstances, aid may be obtained from the rates to provide food at schools. We have already expressed our opinion that, hard as this question is to decide, the balance of wisdom lies in not giving way to a demand Socialistic in tone, and seldom proved necessary in fact; and it will behove everyone to watch the way in which it is carried out, in order to see that none of those abuses which have been proved against it in the past is allowed to creep in again, now that it seems certain to be authorised by Parliament.

A few years ago the Italian Government made a resolute attempt to suppress the Mafia, but the results were not commensurate with the energy displayed. The other, and perhaps more dangerous secret society, the Camorra, has just succeeded in murdering one of its members who desired to leave it and who had gone to Switzerland to escape. The stiletto found on his heart had the word "Camorra" engraved upon it, and the most significant part of the whole affair is that when the police found this they refused to take any action. A stronger, and, we may add, a more dangerous tribute to this detestable league it would be difficult to conceive.

A tale reproduced in a contemporary, of a city whose houses are built of gold and silver, takes us back involuntarily to the days of Sir Walter Raleigh and the caciques of the city in gold on the north coast of South America. It will probably prove to have as much foundation. In the latter case, it may be recalled, the city was said to lie behind a mountain covered with trees; and it was only in the course of last century that the place was explored, since no natives could be induced to accompany any European expedition to a part of the land that was under taboo. An expedition was at last fitted out with infinite pains, and it made the journey. When it reached the plateau, where the city should have been, the pioneers discovered—nothing; and we look for as much foundation for the city of riches in Mexico.

July, and so is the London season of 1906. Competent critics declare that we have had a dull and insipid summer. Its most marked features have been the absence of Royalty and the shortage of Court entertainments. The King of Denmark's death deprived us of the gracious presence of Queen Alexandra, and although King Edward has dined out and gone to races, yet he has attended none of the balls and parties of the season. And the Duchess of Connaught and Princess Patricia have been in deep mourning for Princess Frederick Charles of Prussia. Also the Prince and Princess of Wales were absent for weeks owing to a marriage in Spain and a coronation in Norway; and there has been no Royal wedding, and neither King nor Emperor nor Head of State has visited London. Weddings have been many, but the bridal of Lord and Lady Graham was the only marriage pageant of the summer. Four Courts have been held, and the one of last week made the official wind-up of the season.

Negatives seriously affect a situation, and—with a few exceptions—the social gaieties have had no special importance. But this season—like the last—has been noted for the return to power of the British aristocracy. Only a couple of years ago, London Society could have been more justly labelled "smart" than "exclusive" or "distinguished." But most of the great houses have been open during the last three months, and some notable parties have been given by our leading hostesses. The Duchess of Leeds, Westminster, and Devonshire gave brilliant balls and the Duchess of Norfolk had a ball in Ascot week—a daring departure which was crowned by success. Then among other well-known and well-placed dance-giver should be mentioned the Dowager Lady Bute, Lady Plymouth, Lady Fitzwilliam, Baroness de Forest, Lady Crossly, and Mrs. Arthur Wilson, who entertained for her debutante granddaughter. The arrival of Mrs. Longworth in London created a mild sensation, and some smart parties were given in her honour at Dorchester House, now the home of the American Embassy. Then some cheery dances have taken place at the new Ritz Hotel; among others, those of Lady O'Neil and Mrs. Frank Mackey. Lady Wimborne gave a good concert at Wimborne House, as did Mrs. George Coats in Park Lane, but most of our music has been supplied by smart Americans. Among these must be included Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mrs. Bradley Martin, Miss Van Wart, Mr. Astor, and Mrs. Mackay of Carlton House Terrace. Political parties have taken a back seat, as Tory hostesses rest on their laurels, and the present Government seems by no means rich in entertainers.

Each season brings a few changes of fashion. A new idea is to give parties on the night of a Court, to which the guests proceed as soon as they can get away from the Palace. A few women wear their trains carried on their arms, but the greater number go home between the two functions and—literally—"leave their tails behind them." And, after one or two of the smartest balls, breakfast was served in the shape of tea, toast, bacon, eggs, and kidneys, at five o'clock in the morning. Fresh foods and drinks are hard to find, but a new idea is iced beer of the larger persuasion. Afternoon parties are apt to be dull and dowdy but some interesting teas were given by Mrs. James Lowther at the speaker's House, Westminster. Children's parties are now a features of the season, and have been given by Her Majesty the Queen at Buckingham Palace, by Lady Yarborough, Mrs. George Keppel, and Lady Trafford. Roses and hydrangeas seem the favourite blooms for house decoration. Electric light is everywhere, but wax candles in drawing-rooms and dining-rooms prevail at some of the best houses, among others, those of the Dowager Lady Bute, Lady Iveagh, and Lady Ardilaun.

A great feature of the last Court of the season was the number of brides presented. Lady Mount Edgcumbe, for whom a step-daughter acted as sponsor, was in some respects one of the most interesting, while another attracting considerable attention was the brilliant Irishwoman who, at the age of forty-eight, won the heart of Count Fritz von Hochberg, younger brother of Prince Henry of Pless. The Queen was especially friendly to her ex-Maids-of-Honour, Mrs. Douglas Haig and Mrs. Bell, who were married at Buckingham Palace on the same day last year, and presented, at the express wish of Her Majesty, at the same time this year. Lady Brackley made as fragile and as pretty an appearance as her gown of lace and chiffon; Lady Loch seemed wonderfully girlish to be a mother, and had a train largely composed of gold tinsel with her wedding dress. Lady Glasgow had charge of her daughter-in-law, Lady Kelburne, and Mrs. Geoffry Skeffington-Smythe and Mrs. Noel Lowry-Corry were both very dignified, and had really marvellous jewels.

The diamonds worn by young Lady Ilchester were, however, the most magnificent seen. They included the famous Antrim jewels, as well as some that are heirlooms in the Fox-Strangways's family. The brilliant effect was still further heightened by the silver and crystal embroideries on her white satin gown. Lady Iveagh's diamonds and pearls were a good second, and her dress poetically perfect in its combination of silver and mauve, net and chiffon. The prettiest *debutante* was Lady Jean cochrane, curiously like the Madonna illies she carried; and Lady Violet Brabazon was a daughter of whom Lady Meath could justly be proud. Then there were the two daughters of Lady Mary Glyn, Lady Constance Combe's girl, and Miss Nancy Lycett Green, who has had a gayer time this season than anyone, thanks to the fact that she has grand-parents on both sides who are as popular as they are wealthy. When pretty girls have to be discussed one must not forget Princess Patricia of Connaught, whose mourning dress and train gave her an oddly pathetic aspect, and yet brought out, as nothing else could, the beauty of her slender figure.

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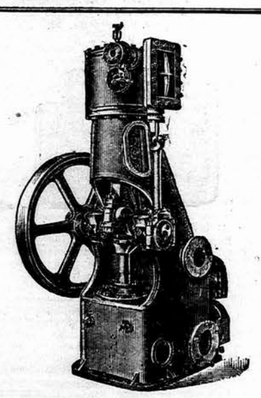

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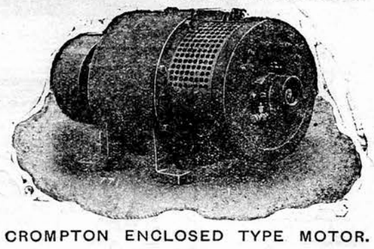

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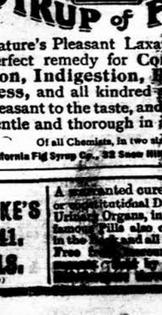

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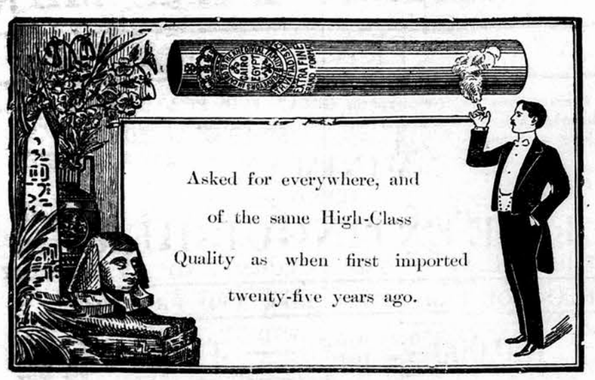

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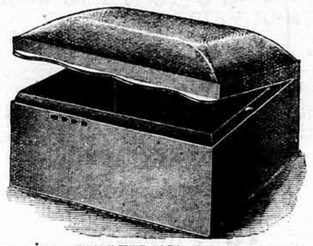

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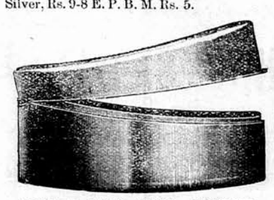

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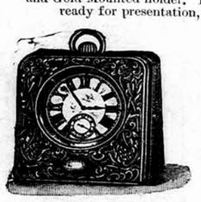

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